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U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.
HONGKONG. SURVEY...

CMP-SPRCP-76-45

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

NOVEMBER 1976

U.I.C.C.
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CMP-SPRCP-76-45

中华人民共和国报纸选译

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6214-6218
November 8-12, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

CMP-SPRCP-76-45

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 8, 1976 No. 6214

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* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

And Mayflies Lightly Plot To Topple the Giant Tree

by

Shu Hsin (舒心)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has swiftly carried out the brilliant and wise decision made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and smashed at one stroke the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus ridding the Party of a big evil. The people of the whole country salute this, and are gratified.

For the sake of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, this handful of typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party toyed with all kinds of intrigues and plots to incriminate our revolutionary comrades and split the revolutionary ranks, thereby committing unpardonable crimes. People of this kind, as was described by Lu Hsün, are "pests in the lion's body." They are most vicious, most cunning, most ferocious, and therefore also most dangerous and "should be wiped out first of all." Today, representing the fundamental interests and aspiration of the people of the whole country, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has taken resolute measures against this handful of vicious, cunning and atrocious people of the "gang of four," and won the wholehearted praise and resolute support of the broad masses of revolutionary people. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

The reason why the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, these sham Marxist swindlers, "should be wiped out first of all" is that they hid themselves behind masks, sneaked into the revolutionary camp to play the devil, and toyed with intrigues and plots to hoodwink the masses. It has now been found out that the political swindler Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, who usurped high official positions and called himself "a Marxist theorist," was an out-and-out old-brand capitulationist as long ago as in the 1930's. He faithfully carried out Wang Ming's Right capitulationist line, assumed the pseudonym of "Ti K'e" and despicably shot arrows from the dark "behind the back" of Lu Hsün. Even when Lu Hsün was seriously ill and "did not have enough strength to cope with petty affairs," he still "ceaselessly attacked" Lu Hsün, so that Lu Hsün had no alternative but to angrily "hit back." Lu Hsün, who could distinguish the genuine from the phoney as clearly as could see fire, discerned through the wiles of Ti K'e and his ilk in "speaking high sounding words in the daytime while playing the tricks of creating dissension and sowing discord at night" that "most of them were not people who followed the proper course," but were a gang of sham revolutionaries who "pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution," "fawned upon" the enemies or "disarmed others on 'their' behalf."

History has fully proved Lu Hsün's judgment. Although this clown "Ti K'e" habitually used the trick of "pulling up a great banner for use as tiger's skin" to cover his own true identity from the 30's up to now, and even disguised himself as a "Leftist" and climbed up to high positions, yet in the end he still revealed his true color. Actually, he is a "counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary," a "termite" that has sneaked into the revolutionary camp.

Another reason why the sham Marxist swindlers of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan "should be wiped out first of all" is that they styled themselves as "big shots of the revolution" and "assumed the posture of slave superintendents, whose only achievement lay in cracking the whip." When they were slightly dissatisfied, they opened "cap-making factories" and attacked others with false accusations "to show their 'correctness'." From "Ti K'e" and his ilk of the 30's who "held whips in their hands, wildly beat the coolies," and willfully criticized the anti-Japanese novel <u>August in the Countryside</u>, to the anti-Party "gang of four" who made false accusations against others, fabricated facts and maliciously vilified large numbers of proletarian revolutionary fighters--they consistently embarked on fraudulent deals to "secretly murder" the revolutionary force. They "picked up the whip for the purpose of lashing others," and maliciously showed discord among the revolutionary ranks in a vain attempt to split the great Chinese Communist Party, boost the arrogance of the bourgeoisie, and "disarm" the proletariat, thereby playing a subversive role which the overt enemies could not have played.

This handful of bourgeois careerists and conspirators do not have Chairman Mao in their eyes, do not have truth in their hands and do not have the masses by their side. In their hasty attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, they "ganged up together, worked hand in glove,"

and organizationally pushed a sectarian line of prosperity to those who obeys us and ruin to those who defy. They feigned compliance to Chairman Mao's education and efforts to save them, said good things to people's faces but made trouble behind their backs. Toward the cadres and the masses who opposed their sectarian faction and boycotted their mistakes, they pulled up the tiger's skin at every move, "purposely set the snare by means of spreading rumors, resorting to intimidation and stirring up disputes," subjected these people to ruthless struggle and merciless attack one by one, and would not be happy without doing away with these people. With despicable means of this kind, they "created their own status" in a vain attempt to use this to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, practice revisionism, and make our Party change its nature and our country change its color. They are really guilty of towering crimes.

"Nevertheless, China is not theirs after all." The members of the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary people armed with Mao Tsetung thought could not be cheated or cowed by a piece of thin phoney tiger's skin. The opposite is true. Through this grave class struggle, the revolutionary people more deeply feel the great danger of sham Marxist swindlers of this kind who "pulled up a great banner for use as a tiger's skin" toward the cause of revolution. With sharper eyes, they understand the more the truth that "what are most dreadful are the termites in one's own camp," and hence direct the brunt of their "mopping-up" campaign at this handful of capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire. This has therefore speeded up the advent of the last day of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

* * *

The Surging Billows of Revolution

by

Kuan Shan-yü (关山宇)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

In the past few days, firecrackers were let off, the sound of gongs and drums shook the sky, red flags waved freely and thunderous cheers rose in front of T'ienanmen Square and by the side of Chinshui Bridge. The people resolutely voiced their support for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and angrily denounced the anti-Party crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. The mammoth demonstration columns surged in a stream. In the midst of this vast expanse of billows of revolution, one deeply felt the infinite strength of the masses of the people who are pushing forward history.

The East wind and the pervading good influence produce huge billows. The emergence of these huge billows of revolution is hastened by the wind, rain, thunder and lightning of class struggle, and they have grown in strength in the course of the fierce battle against the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan formed themselves into the anti-Party "gang of four," wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and flaunted the banner of Marxism to practice revisionism. However, these conspirators and careerists who attempted to destroy and split up our Party go against the will of people, and are bound to be engulfed by the billows of revolution. The "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan toyed with facts, played the devil, disobeyed Chairman Mao's words and hoodwinked the Party and the people. How ferocious and carried away they were! When they were secretly making link-ups and scheming everywhere in a vain attempt to usurp supreme Party and state leadership, however, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng quickly brought into realization the decision made by the great leader Chairman Mao before his death, and smashed their counter-revolutionary plot at one stroke. They could not escape the punishment of history in the end.

Mei Ch'eng, who had described to the full the wonders of the tide, once compared the surging torrents to "the mounting of the three services" and the rapid waves to "gallant soldiers." He also said that wherever the head of the tide reached, "fish and turtles would lose their balance and be turned upside down." ("Seven Inspirations") Hadn't the people in streaming columns on Changan Boulevard crushed to pieces the "iron and steel company" and "cap-making plant" set up by the "gang of four" just like the surging tide? Pounded by the billows of revolution, the mire would all be washed away. How can we help but feel that once the people, the great people,

are mobilized, they would form a surging tide with a force like the angry waves of the sea which cannot be stopped by any force.

The billows of the revolution surged onto Changan Boulevard, the Whampoo Bund, the shore of the South China Sea, the Changpai Mountains and the Amur River and also the foot of the T'ien Mountain, and rushed in all parts of the motherland. Full of joy, the people hailed the smashing of the scheme of the anti-Party "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Having overcome the interference from and beat back the adverse current, and under the sunshine of Mao Tsetung thought, our great socialist motherland will display greater vigor and enthusiasm. The revolutionaries, who keep their eyes on the clouds and waters of the Four Seas and bear in mind the wind and thunder of the Five Continents, will carry out Chairman Mao's behests and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in all actions, and will have fuller confidence in the future struggle.

We hail and sing: We wish to be a drop of water in this vast and irresistible expanse of waves that rush against the reactionaries and bury the old world. We will never cease fighting in the direction of the communist future.

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POEMS AND SONGS

Forever Bear in Mind Chairman Mao's Solicitous Concern for Poetry Journal

by

the Editorial Department of Poetry Journal

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1976)

A thousand mountains stand in respectful attention; ten
thousand rivers together chant an elegy;
The grief of hundreds of millions of people has converged
to become a long river....

Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has left us forever. All comrades of the office of Poetry Journal are immersed in profound grief.

The high merit and great achievements made by Chairman Mao to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world in the past half century and more are too innumerable to be all written down even if we use the forests as our pen and sea water as our ink. We also cannot finish chanting them in a thousand songs or in a thousand years! We will forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's high merit generation after generation, and we will forever praise Chairman Mao's great achievements from generation to generation! Chairman Mao's great revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice are immortal as heaven and earth and brilliant as the sun and the moon!

We comrades working in the editorial department of Poetry Journal will never forget the solicitous concern shown by our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao to Poetry Journal. At a time when he had to worry about affairs of the state and had a thousand things to attend to, he still showed extremely warm concern for the growth of Poetry Journal. In 1957 when Poetry Journal started production, at the request of its editor, Chairman Mao agreed to let it publish his 18 brilliant poems, and wrote a letter of encouragement saying: "The publication of Poetry Journal is fine. May it grow and develop." However, before the cultural revolution the Poetry Journal had not lived up to Chairman Mao's eager hopes. Under the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, it published many bad poems replete with the toxin of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, thereby bringing losses to the cause of revolution.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the excellent situation with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art winning great victories, and under the solicitous concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, it was decided to resume publication of Poetry Journal in September last year. Chairman Mao also agreed to publish his two

poems "Chingkangshan Revisited--to the tune of Shui Tiao Ko Tou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the tune of Nien Nu Chiao" in the first issue of the newly published Poetry Journal. Chairman Mao's two poems are the clarion call for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a summon to arms for the criticism of modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as the core. They have greatly heightened the determination of the revolutionary people, dampened the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries, brought enormous encouragement and inexhaustible strength to the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and aroused strong response in the hearts of the people of all countries the world over. After the publication of these two poems, our editorial department received a large number of letters and unsolicited contributions from the worker-peasant-soldier readers, expressing their love for Chairman Mao and their profound proletarian feelings for studying Chairman Mao's poems. Chairman Mao's splendorous poems have aroused the passion of the broad masses of spare-time and professional worker-peasant-soldier poets for writing, and brought about a flourishing and gratifying scene in China's socialist garden of poetry.

Chairman Mao showed tremendous concern for poetry in his lifetime. He had given a series of important instructions, clearly pointing out for us the correct orientation and the road of advance in the writing of socialist poetry. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Of course our poetry should be written mainly in the modern form. We may write some verse in classical forms as well, but it would not be advisable to encourage young people to do this." This incisive statement of Chairman Mao's and his series of important instructions on literary and art creation are the pointers for the development of poetry in modern form. We must carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, develop poetry in modern form on the basis of critically inheriting poetry in classical forms and folk songs, and give poetry in modern for the Chinese style and spirit so that it would be welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the practice of writing poetry, we must strive to learn the experience in the creation of revolutionary model theatrical works which have grown to maturity under the direct care of Chairman Mao, and incessantly grope for the characteristics and laws of poetry in modern form. Our poetry in modern form must create what is new in the sense that it is socialist and original in the sense that it is proletarian, and shoulder the heavy fighting task of reflecting the ideology, people and combat life of the proletariat as well as the outlook of the proletarian age. Based on Chairman Mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom," we must develop socialist poetry in modern form. Our socialist poetry in modern form must keep to the orientation of revolutionary literature and art charted by Chairman Mao, better serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and become the tool for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Today, Chairman Mao has passed away, but the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people. His patient teachings and solicitous concern for us, as well as his brilliant instructions on the writing of poetry, will forever be engraved

on our hearts and will forever be the guiding light for the writing of socialist poetry. The comrades of our office will closely rely on the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier writers, strive to run Poetry Journal as the battlefield for criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, restricting bourgeois rights and persistently waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders, turn poetry into daggers and spears, work directly against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, continue to deepen the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, and fight for the defense of the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat! We must use militant poetry to boost the sturdy growth of the socialist new things. We must wage untiring struggle to carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end, and give impetus to the blossoming of flowers of all hues in the socialist garden of poetry.

Chairman Mao! Oh Chairman Mao! We will closely rally round the Party Central Committee, unify our thought and action, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by you, resolutely follow your bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat with the revolutionary spirit of the line, "If we fail to reach the Great Wall we are not brave men."

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The East Is Red Forever Urges Us To Press Ahead

by

Ai Ke-en (艾克恩)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1976)

The most sonorous song is The East Is Red, the greatest leader is Mao Tse-tung.

Today, as we once again hear the strains of The East Is Red, we cannot help feel a great pain inside and are overwhelmed by a myriad thoughts. It arouses our profound feeling of boundless condolence for Chairman Mao, and urges us to forever carry on the cause left behind by him and fearlessly forge ahead.

The solemn and majestic The East Is Red--which symbolizes the brilliant image of Chairman Mao, eulogizes the high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao, and expresses the common voice in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people who have boundless love and reverence for their own leader--has become the loftiest paean of the proletariat.

Revolutionary songs are the most appealing to the ear, for every line comes from the depth of our hearts. Since its spread from the old revolutionary base at northern Shensi in 1942, The East Is Red soon became a song most loved by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. With its vehemence, blazing feelings, vigorous beats and touching rhythm, it has sounded the strongest notes of the proeltarian age, and to the north and south of the Great River and all parts of our motherland. It also has drifted across the oceans and reverberated throughout the world. This song expresses the rousing feelings of the revolutionary people and the oppressed nations, the force which shakes the world like the avalanche, and the brilliant future charted by the great leader Chairman Mao.

Li Yu-yüan, the composer of The East Is Red, aptly said: "Chairman Mao is the great savior of the Chinese people!" At that time, he saw that Chairman Mao brought enormous changes to nature and to man's mental outlook when he came to northern Shensi after the Long March, and that when "the bright-red sun rises from the East, and casts a myriad of golden rays on the earth, cocks crow, cooking smoke fills the air, the whole scene is fiery red, and this really gives me a great sense of satisfaction." He said: "I watch the bright-red sun and is absorbed in deep thought: It is the red sun that nourishes everything under Heaven, and it is the Communist Party that has rescued the poor. If allegorically we say that Chairman Mao is the sun to us poor people, nothing could be better." Like all workers and peasants, this shepherd boy of northern Shensi, a sufferer who had to carry nightsoil and a mattock on his shoulder, was ruthlessly oppressed by the landlords and rich people. It was Chairman Mao--the great savior of the people--who drove away darkness, brought light and enabled him to become his own master. How could he help singing aloud: "The east is red, the sun rises. China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung!"

Revolutionary songs are appreciated by many people. When one sings aloud, ten thousand people would sing in unison. Inspired by the sonorous chorus of "The East Is Red" and encouraged by the swift and vigorous development of the situation of revolutionary struggle, the hundreds of millions of worker-peasant masses in our country composed tens of thousands of paeans in praise of the "Red Sun." Those who have suffered in the dark night know the brightness of the sun best, and those who have suffered from coldness are most aware of the warmth of the sun. The sun rises from the horizon and casts its radiance upon the whole earth, bringing warmth to the hearts of the people of all nationalities. The people of Tibetan nationality address Chairman Mao as "the Spring Sun"; the people of Miao nationality address Chairman Mao as "the Never-Setting Sun"; the people of Mongolian nationality address Chairman Mao as "the Golden Sun"; the people of Uighur nationality address Chairman Mao as "the Red Sun above T'ienshan"; the people of Han nationality said: "The sun in the sky warms our body; the sun in Peking warms our heart." Singing in chorus, these verse lines laud Chairman Mao as the never-setting sun in the hearts of the people of all nationalities. The radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the masses in their hundreds and millions.

In the Chingkang Mountains, Chairman Mao ignited the spark which started a prairie fire; atop the city wall of Tsunyi, Chairman Mao set the correct course of the Chinese revolution; at the foot of Paot'a Mountain, Chairman Mao directed a large army to defeat the Japanese bandits and bury the Chiang dynasty; and in front of T'ienanmen Square, Chairman Mao hoisted the first five-star red flag. After nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao drafted the magnificent blueprint of communism and initiated the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution. Viewed in retrospect, at every stage of the fighting course of the revolution, it was Chairman Mao who led the people in crossing the rapids and clearing the passes; and at every moment in the years of combat, it was Chairman Mao who guided the people from victory to victory.

Precisely because "Chairman Mao loves the people and is our guide," is most concerned with the masses, has full confidence in the masses and relies most on the masses, the masses of the people therefore all feel that Chairman Mao's kindness is deeper than the sea and higher than heaven. There is a folk song which goes: "The boundless East Sea has no bottom, and the majestic Kunlun is as high as the sky. But compared with Chairman Mao, the sea is too shallow and the mountain too low."

The East Is Red is a paean as well as a battle song. On the fighting course of the revolution, people have chanted many revolutionary songs, but The East Is Red is most capable of touching people's heartstrings and is richest in revolutionary inspiration. Like a bugle call of the age and the battle drums for a military expedition, it urges people to climb higher and inspires people to rise in greater vigor. In the years of war, many revolutionary martyrs, loudly chanting The East Is Red, laid down their lives, shed blood and galloped in the battlefield for armed seizure of power. In the period of the socialist revolution, many outstanding members of the Party, loudly chanting The East Is Red, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing the bourgeoisie

and revisionism and continuously fighting battles. During the great cultural revolution, The East Is Red was sung continuously. It echoed everywhere and aroused millions upon millions of revolutionary young fighters and worker-peasant-soldier masses to vigorously rise up against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus smashing their fond dream in attempting to restore capitalism. Wherever the song The East Is Red is heard, there is strong revolutionary unity, invincible strength and the ability of winning brilliant victories.

"Chairman Mao laid down the rails of the revolution and we steer the train of the age. The sounding of the whistle shakes heaven and earth; the wheels turn out a new world"--this is the proud words of the working class.

"The earth trembles when his iron arm swings; the beads of sweat he shakes off ripple the ocean currents. With Chairman Mao drafting for us a magnificent blueprint, reports of successes fly all over China"--this shows the dashing militant appearance of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

"We would rather shed our blood than lose an inch of our motherland's territory. We vow to defend Chairman Mao with our lives, and willingly shed hot blood to write the annals"--these are the iron-clad vows of the people's soldiers.

Inspired by the song The East Is Red, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome and no miracle that cannot be performed.

Today, Chairman Mao has left us forever. However, Chairman Mao's brilliant image will forever live in the hearts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The song The East Is Red will forever ring through the vast expanse of China.

Today, as we loudly sing The East Is Red, it seems that we have heard Chairman Mao's warm teachings, are bathed in the brilliant radiance of Mao Tsetung thought and feel the mighty strength of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As we sing it, the sun seems to rise in our hearts; as we sing it, we are full of determination in waging struggle against the enemy; as we sing it, we have a clear mind and sharp eyes and are full of vigor; as we sing it, we dare to go into the mountain studded with daggers and the blazing sea; as we sing it, the whole country turns red!

We will forever sing the song The East Is Red. We will sing it from generation to generation.

As we sing The East Is Red, let us "act according to the principles laid down," persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat,keep to proletaran internationalism, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, march in step, obey commands, study conscientiously, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, combat and prevent revisionism and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

As we sing The East Is Red, let us keep the pine and cypress trees evergreen on the Chingkang Mountains, make the morning rosy clouds glow redder over the city wall of Tsunyi, make the lights shine even brighter in the caves of Yenan, and make the red light of the T'ienanmen Tower forever illuminate our road of advance.

"Ten thousand gongs and drums play the same note, ten thousand flowers are red in color, ten thousand folk songs are based on the same tune, and ten thousand people sing in chorus The East Is Red." The song The East Is Red will ring all over the world, and the ideal of communism will eventually be realized!

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CELEBRATIONS AND ACCLAMATIONS

Celebrating the Victory of the People

by

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 25, 1976)

With the dark clouds dispelled by the red sun, gongs and drums striking up cheerful tunes and songs of joy ringing amidst a sea of banners, the people rejoiced together. On October 24, 1976, a million armymen and civilians of the capital ceremoniously met at T'ienanmen Square to warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission, and the great victory of smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

The blue waves gently tossed about in the Chinshui River and T'ienanmen glittered like gold. T'ienanmen Square was unusually magnificent and majestic today. People walked with agile steps under the resplendent morning clouds toward T'ienanmen Square to celebrate together this historic great victory.

At 3 c'clock sharp in the afternoon, amidst the song "Navigating the Sea Depends on the Helmsman," Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders mounted the T'ienanmen Tower. At that time, all gongs and drums were sounded, and there was a thunderous applause at T'ienanmen Square. One million armymen and civilians of the capital were wholeheartedly saluting the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The hearts of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and of the workers, peasants and soldiers are linked together. The hearts of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers turn toward their own leader Chairman Hua. One and a half months ago, in the days of mourning with grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers had anxiety for the destiny and future of the Party and the state. Today, under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, our Party with its own leader has defeated the anti-Party "gang of four," and the rock suspended on the heart of everyone is dropped. Today, the day of great joy to celebrate the victory, people cheer and sing to their hearts' content at T'ienanmen Square. All songs cannot exhaustively reveal the wholehearted love and support of hundreds of millions of people for Chairman Hua, and all words cannot exhaustively convey the boundless loyalty of hundreds of millions of people to the Party Central Committee.

At half past four in the morning, the workers of Much'engchien Colliery came in buses to attend the general meeting when the sky was still studded with stars. Today, their representative--deputy secretary to the Party committee of the mine and veteran worker Ch'en Ching-tai--happily mounted the T'ienanmen Tower. In the past few days, Ch'en Ching-t'ai was

far from calm at heart. He started work as a child labor at the age of fourteen and suffered all kinds of hardship and maltreatment. The perpetual flow of the Yungting River could not carry away all the enmity of the colliery workers soaked with tears and blood. The interlocked mountains and ditches were piled up with bones of miners. It was Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that enabled this beggar of the old society to become the master of the new society. Calling to mind the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, Ch'en Ching-t'ai indignantly said: Once the "gang of four" comes to power, the landlord and bourgeois classes will come to power, and we miners will sink once again into the abyss of suffering. At the crucial moment of the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has saved the revolution and the Party, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, and insured the advance of the Chinese people in the direction guided by Chairman Mao. There is a successor to Chairman Mao's cause and our Party has again its own leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. This is our greatest happiness.

The comrades of the Mao Tsetung Locomotive Unit attended the celebration meeting together with the broad masses of railroad workers. On behalf of a million industrial workers of the capital, Ch'en Fu-han, now the chief locomotive driver, spoke at the general meeting. This locomotive unit was the vanguard persevering in uninterrupted revolution. In the years of Liberation War, it fought in the wake of the army and repeatedly rendered new meritorious service. Wherever the Liberation Army fought, railroads were built there, and the Mao Tsetung locomotive was sent there. During the period of socialist revolution, the comrades of this unit waged struggle against the class enemies, revisionism and the bourgeoisie and took the lead in going against the wind. Over three decades, this locomotive has safely covered three million kilometers, equivalent to 75 times round the equator of the earth. The running of a train depends on the locomotive and making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung thought. Trains cannot be run without rail tracks, and revolution cannot be made without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The anti-Party "gang of four" rabidly opposed Mao Tsetng thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and vainly attempted to make the revolutionary train run off the rail in a different direction and to turn back the wheel of history. However, the praying mantis which tries to stop the wheel of the cart with its arms can only come to the end of having itself crushed. The comrades of the Mao Tsetung Locomotive Unit are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and further whip up a new upsurge in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, so that the Mao Tsetung locomotive will forever run forward fearlessly in the direction guided by Chairman Mao under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought.

On the T'ienanmen Tower, Chia Huai-chen, deputy secretary to the Party branch of Hsüchiawu brigade in P'ingku county, spoke on behalf of 3.8 million poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the capital. Ch'en Yung-hsiang, deputy to the 4th National People's Congress and Party branch secretary of Hsüchiawu brigade who had thrice seen the great leader

Chairman Mao, was also present at the general meeting on the T'ienanmen Tower today. Looking at the sea of flags and flowers of many colors and the jubilant crowd gathering at the square, he was incomparably excited. He said: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we cadres and commune members of Hsüchiawu brigade rearranged the mountains and rivers and constantly developed the excellent situation in conformity with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "In agriculture learn from Tachai." With its outlook in production new every day and different every month, our brigade has become an advanced collective in learning from Tachai in agriculture. However, the anti-Party "gang of four" practiced revisionism on a large scale and dreamed of making us poor and lower-middle peasants turn back the clock. This incensed us poor and lower-middle peasants. On behalf of the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the "gang of four" and removed the evil root. We poor and lower-middle peasants rejoice from the bottom of our hearts.

When Ch'en Yung-hsiang heard Comrade Wu Te's speech at the general meeting which disclosed that on April 30 this year Chairman Mao personally wrote for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the words, "With you in charge, I'm at ease" to show that he had boundless confidence in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Ch'en Yung-hsiang said excitedly: When Chairman Mao is at ease, we are also at ease. We are resolved to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, accelerate the pace of agricultural development, most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and make new contributions toward popularizing counties of the Tachai type.

Deputy commander Chang K'uan of a certain regiment of Peking Garrison District today participated in work of the unit for guiding the general meeting. In the past, he had served as Chairman Mao's bodyguard at Yenan. From Yenan to Hsipaipo and again to Peking, he followed Chairman Mao to fight east and west. He had experienced heavy gunfire in the struggle against the enemy and heated battles in the two-line struggle. He said: When Chairman Mao was alive, I stood sentry for Chairman Mao. Today, I must properly stand sentry for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The "gang of four" looked upon the People's Liberation Army personally built and directly commanded by Chairman Mao as a thorn in their side and vainly attempted to destroy our Great Wall. They are our sworn enemies. It is easy to shake Mount T'ai but difficult to shake the Liberation Army. As the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we vow to defend until death the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and carry through to the end the proletarian cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

With their emotions churning higher and higher inside and with their eyebrows revealing the joy of victory, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in the realm of the superstructure at the capital have whipped up surging waves in their minds.

Li Ho-lin, the 73 years old director of the Lu Hsün Seminar, was recently down with illness and was ordered by his doctor to take a complete rest. Today, he was unable to suppress his joy and came to

T'ienanmen Square to take part in the celebration meeting. He said: When Chairman Mao was alive, he constantly taught us to learn from Lu Hsün. The Lu Hsün Seminar was set up under Chairman Mao's solicitude and instruction. Its establishment had also been obstructed and sabotaged by the "gang of four." As long ago as in the thirties, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, one of the "gang of four," overtly and covertly attacked Lu Hsün in order to toady and capitulate to the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has opportunely and swiftly realized the decisions made by Chairman Mao before his death by weeding out these counter-revolutionary "termites." This is the victory of the Party, the victory of the proletariat and the victory of the people! This fully shows that it is very wise and correct for Chairman Mao to pick and designate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor. From now on, we must abide by Chairman Mao's teachings, learn the spirit of fighting with resilience from Lu Hsün, advance and attack all the time, and carry through to the end the struggle against the "gang of four."

Wang Chuan-en, Director of the Meteorological Bureau of Yünch'eng prefecture in Shansi Province, is a young cadre who has grown to maturity in the great cultural revolution. She came to Peking on business and also attended the celebration meeting at T'ienanmen Square today. She started to work as a meteorological worker at the age of 13, and in the past eighteen years, nurtured by Mao Tsetung thought, she sturdily matured in the storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle. She is especially warm to the personal selection of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng by Chairman Mao as his successor and is full of hate for the "gang of four" which plotted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. She said: "The anti-Party 'gang of four' always displayed the signboard of Marxism to practice revisionism in a vain attempt to smother the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front. However, the dark clouds could never cover up the sun, and Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever." In the days of celebration of victory, she wrote letters to her own comrades-in-arms encouraging them to study more assiduously Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, accelerate the pace of meteorological investigations in the countryside, and make new achievements in the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front in order to report good news to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Ni Chih-ch'in, a physical culture worker on the reviewing stand, eyed the T'ienanmen Tower with excitement and inexpressible satisfaction. Because the anti-Party "gang of four" wantonly interfered with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture, the broad masses of physical culture workers suffered deeply and hated them intensely. By adopting bold and decisive measures to smash the anti-Party plot of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has wiped out the wicked elements for the Party, got rid of the evils for the state and placated the resentment of the people. With excitement, Ni Chih-ch'in said: Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has carried out the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's behests and translated into relity the brilliant and wise decisions made by Chairman Mao before his death. We physical culture workers boundlessly revere Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and warmly support him. We are resolved to follow the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman

Hua Kuo-feng in making revolution, and will carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the physical culture front.

Songs are sung as the red flags flutter, and the smiling faces are redder than the flowers. The younger generation brought up under the loving care of Chairman Mao warmly supports the successor personally selected by Chairman Mao and angrily denounce the "gang of four." With excitement they say: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and has rescued the revolution, the Party, as well as us of the younger generation. Chairman Hua, our hearts are turned toward you.

Worker-peasant-soldier student Ma Hsiu-lan of the Chemical Engineering Department of Tsinghua University once had the good fortune of being reviewed by the great leader Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square during the stormy great proletarian cultural revolution. As she recalled the stormy years of fighting, she said with excitement: Ten years ago, for the sake of defending Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line, we rebeled against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and were received by Chairman Mao at T'ienanmen Square. Today, just as we followed Chairman Mao to make revolution in those years, we will most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, hold high the fiery battle standard of "to rebel against the reactionaries is justified," and storm and breach enemy positions in the struggle against the "gang of four."

Graduating senior middle school student Ch'en Ch'ao-mei of the 56th Middle School mounted the reviewing stand on behalf of the Red Guards today. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, she came to T'ienanmen Square many times with the parading columns. Eight years ago, when she joined the Little Red Guards, she made oath under the five-star red flag at T'ienanmen Square. Three years ago, when she joined the Communist Youth League, she made oath in front of Chairman Mao's portrait at the head of the Chinshui Bridge. T'ienanmen Square is left with the footprints of the growth of this Red Guard. She is resolved to take T'ienanmen Square as the starting point, go to Yenan to settle down in a production team after graduation, and crush the restorationist dream of the bourgeoisie inside the Party by adhering to the march of the Red Guards in combination with the workers and peasants.

To celebrate the victory, the Little Red Guards composed children's songs to reveal their minds. On the reviewing stand, a Little Red Guard wearing a white shirt and a red scarf composed with excitement a song: "The Party Central Committee is really brilliant and wise in dragging out the anti-Party 'gang of four.' The Little Red Guards go to the battlefield to vehemently criticize the anti-Party wolves with ambitions. We'll forever make revolution and follow the Party, so that the Red regime will last ten thousand years long." He is Little Red Guard Ch'eng T'ieh-kang of the Hsiangch'uang Road Primary School in Peking. The Little Red Guard organization of the Hsiangchuang Road Primary School was born under Chairman Mao's warm solicitude. In the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, it formed a propaganda team to publicize Mao Tsetung thought. Ch'eng T'ieh-kang said: Today, we Little Red Guards must resolutely wage struggle against

the "gang of four" who are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road.

After the celebration meeting ended amidst the strains of the Internationale, the esteemed and beloved Chairman Hua Kuo-feng walked to the two ends of the T'ienanmen Tower to wave to the masses. At that time, a thunderous applause broke out at T'ienanmen Square and drums were rolled. These cheers of victory reverberated throughout China and the world.

* * *

Peking Papers Continue Hailing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and of Its Military Commission and Great Victory in Shattering Scheme of Anti-Party Clique to Usurp Party and State Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital devote part of the first two pages and the whole of the next four pages to reports and pictures on the mass rallies and demonstrations staged by armymen and people of kwangtung province and the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units, honan province, hupeh province and the p.l.a. wuhan units, hunan province, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, shensi province, kansu province and the p.l.a. lanchow units, the ningsia hui autonomous region, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and p.l.a. sinkiang units, chinghai province, szechwan province and the p.l.a. chengtu units, yunnan province and the p.l.a. kunming units, kweichow province and the tibet autonomous region. these reports are carried in the "people's daily" under the general heading "warmly hail chairman hua kuo-feng as leader of our party, warmly hail the shattering of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, and advance triumphantly under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua".

running across the front page of the "people's daily" is a boxed streamer reading: "chairman mao had boundless faith in chairman hua and the people of the whole country warmly support chairman hua."

all peking papers give frontpage prominence to the full text of the message from comrade enver hoxha congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and the full text of the message from leaders of the lao people's revolutionary party congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of its military commission.

the "people's daily" carries on the right upper-hand corner of the front page this quotation from chairman mao: "our party already has a history of 50 years and has gone through ten major struggles on the question of party line. there were people in these ten struggles who wanted to split our party, but none were able to do so. this is a question worth studying: such a big country, such a large population, yet no split. the only explanation is that the people, the party and the entire party membership are of one mind in opposing a split.

in view of its history, this party of ours has a great future."

the "people's daily" carries on its second page a report on the celebration meeting held by patriotic personages from various circles in peking under the banner headline: "let us rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, thoroughly expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the anti-party 'gang of four'".

Tientsin Textile Workers Hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 27, 1976)

tientsin textile workers have warmly acclaimed comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission. they have greeted with great joy the news that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed at one blow the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party leadership and state power.

workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill celebrated the event with thunderous cheers and by setting off firecrackers. brimming with the joy of victory, they have held celebration meetings and vehemently denounced the anti-party "gang of four".

the workers have cherished a profound proletarian feeling for the great leader and teacher chairman mao. they said they would never forget the happy moment in 1952 when the great leader chairman mao personally inspected the mill. and, in 1958, when they set up tientsin's first workers' group for the study of chairman mao's philosophic works, they received warm support and encouragement from the proletarian headquarters headed by chairman mao. this has since been a powerful motive force for them to carry on the study in the past 18 years.

upon learning of the towering crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", the workers said indignantly, "as a gang of conspirators and careerists, wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant

capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. they are the sworn enemies of the working class."

turning their joy of victory and their hatred for the "gang of four" into action, cadres and workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill are stepping up their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. in order to thoroughly expose and smash the heinous crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", they say, they must study hard to arm themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they study before or after work, at home or in political night schools. while going over the first four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", the workers have restudied relevant passages from marxist-leninist classics on class struggle, the important directives chairman mao gave during the great proletarian cultural revolution and, particularly, his scientific theses that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", and used these to analyse current class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

sun kuo-liang, a veteran worker who has studied chairman mao's works for many years, said, "the 'gang of four' is a group of unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. they fear most the people who have grasped the political telescope and microscope, that is, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. to defeat the bourgeoisie inside the party and uphold the party's basic line, we must study hard, cherish the invaluable heritage chairman mao had left for us, pass it on from generation to generation and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao."

the cadres, workers and technicians of the mill have pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and obey it in all actions. the excellent revolutionary situation has greatly increased their socialist enthusiasm in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the output of the mill has kept rising.

Staff of Northeast Research Institute Vow to Fight "Gang of Four" to Finish

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 27, 1976)

communist party members, researchers and workers in the talien chemical physics institute under the chinese academy of sciences have in the past few days expressed their determination that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they will fight to a finish the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan and advance triumphantly along the revolutionary road charted by chairman mao.

a meeting and a demonstration were held in the institute on the afternoon of oct. 22. people said: comrade hua kuo-feng has assumed the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission in accordance with the arrangements made by the great leader and teacher chairman mao in his lifetime and the common aspiration of the people throughout the country. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng took wise and decisive measures promptly to smash the anti-party "gang of four". this has saved the revolution and the party, in the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. the struggle to smash the anti-party "gang of four" has made us feel more deeply that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the hundreds of millions of people in china. the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique wantonly tampered with chairman mao's directives, betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp the party and state power. if their scheme had succeeded, the chinese people would have suffered calamity again. the anti-party "gang of four" is the deadly enemy of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities. we must unite even more closely, obey the orders of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in all our actions, resolutely fight the anti-party "gang of four" and defend the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the staff of the institute have earnestly studied the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, fought against the bourgeoisie and revisionism and deepened the socialist revolution in the field of science and technology.

winning one victory after another. from 1966 to 1975, the institute finished 139 research projects of major importance, 2.5 times the total in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. in the days to mourn the passing away of chairman mao, the staff turned their grief into strength and wound up another 11 projects. in the past few days, the leading cadres and staff have revised their study plan, aiming to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" before next september. in close connection with the struggle to criticize the anti-party "gang of four", they are studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. his scientific theses that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party" and that "the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road" and particularly his three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don's split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they have expressed their firm determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, fight the "gang of four" anti-party clique to a finish, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, deepen the socialist revolution in the field of science and technology, further consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and develop the excellent situation.

Southwest China Frontier Guards and Militiamen Hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee and Military Commission

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 28, 1976)

the frontier guards of the people's liberation army stationed in the tehung area in the southwest china border province of yunnan and the militiamen of various nationalities there warmly celebrated comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. they have also hailed the great victory achieved with the smashing of the scheme by the "gang of four" to usurp the party and state power.

they have denounced the towering crimes of the "gang of four", and expressed the

determination to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, strengthen army-government unity and army-people unity and build the frontiers of the motherland into an impregnable bastion of steel as concrete actions in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the commanders and fighters of the frontier guards and militiamen were elated when the news reached the area. carrying red flags and beating drums and cymbals, the cheerful celebraters have since held meetings and parades in mangshih, capital of the tehung autonomous prefecture of tai and chingpo nationalities, and hamlets inhabited by people of various nationalities. addressing these meetings, armymen and militiamen of various nationalities said: comrade hua kuo-feng has been appointed to the posts of chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee in accordance with arrangements made by chairman mao in his lifetime. we firmly support this. carrying out chairman mao's behest and in accordance with the fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and their common aspirations, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the scheme of the gang of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp the party and state power, thus sweeping away the obstacles to our victorious advance along the revolutionary path charted by chairman mao. this is good excl."

chang jen-yi of tai nationality, who is political commissar of the people's armed forces department of shweli county, had the honour of seeing chairman mao. he said: "our great leader chairman mao was of one heart with us frontier guards. invincible mao tsetung thought will always indicate our way forward. from the bottom of our hearts we feel happy that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has carried out chairman mao's behest and taken timely, wise and decisive measures toward the anti-party "gang of four". this enables us to continue our victorious march along the socialist and communist course charted by chairman mao."

the armymen and people of various nationalities were indignant beyond measure at the crimes of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and denounced them roundly. they said: the anti-party "gang of four" wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's directives, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in unbridled intrigues and conspiracies. they have committed towering crimes. they are

sworn-enemies of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country.

yang pao-shun, a cadre of a frontier regiment of the chinese people's liberation army, denounced them at a meeting. he said: "the 'gang of four' committed heinous crimes. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and of unrepentant capitalist-roaders who were still on the capitalist road. we must rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, assiduously study chairman mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie 'is right in the communist party' and the three basic principles 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire'. we must thoroughly repudiate the towering crimes of the 'gang of four' and discredit them."

in high spirits, the armymen of a p.l.a. frontier unit stationed in tehung prefecture and militiamen of various nationalities are defending the border area with redoubled vigilance.

the commanders and fighters of the 11th frontier company of a p.l.a. unit said: "our hearts turn to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and in all actions, will resolutely obey all orders of the party central committee. we must redouble our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, strengthen the army-civilian defence and do a better job in safeguarding the southwest gate of the motherland."

the militia battalion of the chingpo nationality in a production brigade in yingchiang county, which was awarded the order of merit first class in the struggle of defending and building the border area, and the men and women militia of tai nationality in a production team of the kuangshuang people's commune expressed their determination to make further efforts to strengthen militia building under the command of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, and do a better job in standing sentry and patrolling for the great socialist motherland in coordination with the p.l.a. frontier units. they vowed to carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution poineered in china by chairman mao.

East China Mining Administration Hails
Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 28, 1976)

mass
rallies and demonstrations were held by more than 100,000 miners, cadres and their families in the hsuchow mining administration, kiangsu province. the beat of drums and cymbals, fire-crackers and cheers which resounded throughout the whole mining area added to the general air of festivity.

the celebrations followed on the announcement of the triumphant news of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and of the shattering of the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the people of the mining area acclaimed the shattering of the anti-party "gang of four" as a great practice to implement chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

during a discussion, veteran miners of the 70-year-old hanchiao mine said, "we miners were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited in the old society, and it was the great leader chairman mao who delivered us from misery and led us to become masters of our own destiny. but wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan who were still travelling along the capitalist road made an attempt to usurp the supreme party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. if their plot had succeeded, we miners would have suffered again. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng smashed the scheme of the 'gang of four' in accordance with chairman mao's behest and in the fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. this reflects the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people and represents the fundamental interests of us workers. we will bear in mind chairman mao's teachings that the bourgeoisie 'is right in the communist party' and 'the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road', adhere to the party's basic line and fight the 'gang of four' to the finish."

the miners promptly started an upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works. the hsinho mine's

party committee organized a class for theoretical study activists from the working zones to conscientiously study chairman mao's works and instructions from the party central committee and to criticize the "gang of four".

comrade hua kuo-feng's appointments and the great victory of the party central committee in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" have fired the miners of the hsuchou coal mining administration with greater enthusiasm for socialism. the miners declared: "we are resolved to implement chairman mao's principle of 'grasping revolution, promoting production', stand fast at our posts, do our work well and support with concrete actions the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng." all the eleven mines under the administration have started a drive to raise production levels. new records in extraction and tunnelling have been set.

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT

Messages of Support to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Party Central Committee from Various Localities and PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

messages of support have been sent to chairman hua kuo-feng, the party central committee and its military commission by the celebration rallies recently held in shanghai, tientsin, liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, hopei, shansi and inner mongolia and by the party committees of the peking and shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army.

these messages of salute expressed firm support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission. they warmly hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the messages from both shanghai and tientsin pointed out that comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment had been made in accordance with the decision of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and embodied the fundamental interests and common

desire of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

this appointment, the messages said, "is our reliable guarantee for carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end and is a heavy blow at the bourgeoisie inside the party and all class enemies at home and abroad. it is an eloquent proof that the cause of our party is thriving and will be carried on. we fully trust and firmly support the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng which, we believe, will lead the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country from victory to victory in our valiant advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line".

the tientsin message also said: "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the wang-chang-chiang-yao 'gang of four'. this is a great example of the application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. it has added a glorious page to the history of our party."

the message from the liaoning provincial celebration rally said: "everywhere from the yalu river to the grasslands of chao uda league and from pohai bay to the liaoho river valley, the communist party members, the masses of the people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have rejoiced at and firmly supported comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission. they warmly acclaim the great victory in smashing the anti-party 'gang of four'.

"in carrying out chairman mao's behests, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has firmly and courageously defended mao tsetung thought, faithfully implemented chairman mao's instructions and shattered the anti-party 'gang of four', thus ensuring that our party will continue its valiant advance along the course charted by chairman mao. in this great struggle, which involves the question whether our party will turn revisionist and whether our country will change its political colour, the armymen and civilians throughout liaoning province will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and, in firm response to its call, wage a determined struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique."

the message by the celebration rally in heilungkiang province said: "the appointment of comrade hua kuo-

feng as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the great victory in crushing the anti-party 'gang of four' are of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance for us in adhering to the party's basic line and policies, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism." it pledged the determination of the people of heilungkiang to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the commands of the party central committee in all their actions and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng at all costs.

the message said: "our province is in the country's northern frontier. we will raise our vigilance a hundredfold, strictly guard against sabotage by the class enemies and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude and strive to constantly consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao."

the message from shansi province said: "the armymen and civilians of our province long ago discerned and were infuriated at the counter-revolutionary plot of the 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power. that gang was feverishly scheming and plotting and putting their nose into everything everywhere to stir up trouble, interfere with chairman mao's revolutionary line and strategic plans and undermine the socialist revolution and socialist construction. it is particularly infuriating that after the national conference to learn from tachai in agriculture, that gang energetically made intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to pull down the red banner of tachai hoisted by chairman mao himself and interfere with and undermine the great revolutionary mass movement to learn from tachai and build tachai-type counties throughout the country."

the message said: "it is really fine and to the great satisfaction of the people that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, adhering to chairman mao's behest, took resolute measures to smash the plot of the 'gang of four' for a counter-revolutionary restoration and thus get rid of a big evil in our party and country."

the message from the inner mongolian autonomous region said: "the communists and the workers,

poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals will firmly respond to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and wage a resolute struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. we will hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, start a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, enthusiastically support new socialist things, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to do the work still better in all fields. we will alertly guard the northern frontier of our motherland and fight valiantly to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the c.p.c. committees of the p.l.a. peking units and shenyang units have sent messages to chairman hua, the party central committee and its military commission. they pledged whole-hearted support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and its military commission and hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

the message from the party committee of the p.l.a. peking units said: "the actions of the 'gang of four' fully prove that they are a bunch of conspirators and careerists and that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. in accordance with the plans of the party central committee, we will use the basic principles of 'three dos and three don'ts' as our weapon, thoroughly expose and criticize the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and carry this struggle through to the end. we will heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, and closely guard against sabotage and trouble-making activities by class enemies at home and abroad and against any surprise attack by soviet revisionism. we pledge to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, defend the capital, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great socialist motherland through concrete actions, even at the cost of our lives."

in its message, the party committee of the p.l.a. shenyang units pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the party, obey all orders by the party central committee and, in accordance with its strategic plans, thoroughly expose and criticize the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique for its counter-revolutionary crimes. "we will heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash any provocation or surprise attack by imperialism and social-imperialism and accomplish all the fighting tasks assigned us by the party central committee," the message said.

NAVY

Overjoyed Navymen on East China Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

navymen of the chinese people's liberation army, who are vigilantly guarding the east china coast, have been holding activities on board warships and at coastal artillery stations and hilltop outposts to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and its military commission and to hail the great victory in shattering the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the navymen of a speed boat that the great leader and wise commander chairman mao visited on his first inspection tour of a naval fleet held a celebration meeting aboard the boat. they said: "comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and its military commission has carried out chairman mao's arrangement. it is a joyous event in the political life of the whole party, whole army and the people of all nationalities. we revolutionary fighters support it. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng implemented and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line by taking resolute measures against the "gang of four" and their plot to usurp party and state power. it leads us in continuing our victorious advance along the course charted by chairman mao. this shows that our cause has worthy successors and will certainly triumph."

in great excitement, the fighters who were keeping close watch on enemy-occupied island had discussions celebrating the good tidings at their sentry posts. they said that the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique had committed much evil. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng had taken wise and resolute measures to smash the "gang of four" and clear away the pests. this was a great practice of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought. it fully expressed the common aspirations of the millions upon millions of armymen and civilians. they pledged to rally closely round the party central committee, obey all its orders, and strive for new victories in socialist revolution and construction along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

many awards and banners for meritorious deeds were displayed on the walls of a room where the leading members of a torpedo boat party committee held a meeting. after celebrating by singing the three revolutionary songs, "the internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and "the east is red", they spoke of the great victories of the proletarian revolutionary cause and the significance of protecting the unity of the party. they criticised the crimes of the "gang of four" in practising revisionism and splittism and scheming and plotting to usurp party and state power.

many veterans who had taken part in sea battles looked at the banners and awards and said: "the unity and unification of the party is the basic guarantee for the victory of our revolution. all our past victories were won under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, around which we closely rallied. the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang attempted to usurp party and state power, wantonly tampered with chairman mao's instructions, carried out factional activities to split the party, and opposed chairman mao's three basic principles of 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire'. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and a gang of unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling along the capitalist road. history has inexorably proved that all those who engage in splittism come to no good end. we must closely rally round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and resolutely fight with the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang to the end excl."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader chairman mao had once received 40 commanders and fighters of the fleet. in a criticism meeting, they expressed their profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, and denounced the reactionary crime of the "gang of four". they pointed out that the "gang of four" had tampered with chairman mao' directives, waved the red flag to oppose the red flag, and thoroughly betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. as revolutionary fighters pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests, they would firmly fight them to the finish, they declared.

liu hsi-fu, captain of a vessel which was awarded a first-class merit in a battle to defend the territorial waters of the motherland, was a young red guard before joining the navy. he was among the first red guards whom chairman mao reviewed during the cultural revolution. at a meeting to condemn the anti-party "gang of four", he said: "we will fight to the finish against the 'gang of four' in the revolutionary spirit that it is right to rebel against reactionaries, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the cultural revolution, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao through to the end."

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

More Minority People Take Up Leading Posts in Southwest China Autonomous Prefecture

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 27, 1976)

increasing numbers of emancipated slaves of yi nationality in an autonomous prefecture inhabited mostly by that nationality in southwest china are holding leading posts at various levels.

those who are in primary responsibility in the party committee of the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in szechwan province and the county party committee of seven out of the nine counties in the prefecture are of yi nationality. the overwhelming majority of the party committee secretaries in the 378 rural people's communes come from the yi people. many of these leading cadres are young.

the yi people account for 70 per cent of the prefecture's total population. under the slave system before liberation, they were treated as "talking beasts". buying one hundred slaves was cheaper than purchasing a good horse from a slaveowner. in the new society, the former yi slaves have not only been emancipated but large numbers have taken up posts as leading cadres at various levels in liangshan prefecture.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, the yi and han people rose up and smashed the shackles of slavery. the vicious system was abolished in the democratic reform carried out during 1956-58, and the slaves became their own masters. they took the road of agricultural collectivization to develop farm production.

the minority cadres study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, and of chairman mao, set strict demands on themselves to meet the requirements for worthy successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, and take the lead in participating in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in pre-liberation days, the whole family of sun tzu-chiang, now acting first secretary of the party committee of the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture, were slaves in the household of a local yi chieftain. sun's father was killed and his uncle drowned in a river by the chieftain. his younger sister was sold to another slaveowner. only his mother and he survived.

at the time of liberation he was just thirteen years old. harbouring bitter hatred for slavery and those who defended it, he took the road of revolution, and under the leadership of the communist party matured rapidly in class struggle. sun tzu-chiang has served as secretary of two county party committees. in 1973 he attended the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party. the following year, he was promoted acting first secretary of the party committee of the prefecture.

wherever he goes, he maintains close ties with the masses by participating in collective farm work, joins the people in studying marxist theory and has heart-to-heart talks with them. when he served as secretary of the chaochueh county party committee, he made the rounds of all the 40 local people's communes. now acting first secretary of the prefecture party committee, he often goes down to production brigades and works alongside the people in transforming the mountains and rivers. the people have faith in him and like to tell him what is in their minds.

yang wen-kuan, now secretary of the meiku county party committee, was a child slave and had no schooling. after liberation, he assiduously applied himself to learning to read and write, and to the study of revolutionary theory. in the last few years, he has studied the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme" and "the state and revolution". by combining theory with practice, he has constantly raised his consciousness of continuing the revolution.

aware of the danger of the corrosion of bourgeois thinking and in order to resist it, he often stays in the production brigades and takes part in productive labour with the masses. he turns up wherever the job is hardest. he is known to the local people as an expert hand at hewing rocks and drilling holes to set explosive charges.

yang wen-kuan investigated the situation in all the 45 communes and two-thirds of the production brigades in meiku county. based on his first-hand information, he joined the local people in working out an over-all plan for farmland improvement. he went up the peak of the taliang mountain, 4,000 metres above sea-level, on the occasions to make a through survey of the water resources. he and the local cadres concerted efforts to draw up a plan for dam construction which would bring more than 660 hectares of farmland under irrigation. they also outlined a plan for enclosing three grazing grounds on the mountain.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the local cadres of yi and han nationalities, whatever their rank, have united closely and forged close friendship. they learn from each other for common progress and put their heads together to solve major problems. thus an excellent situation in revolution and production prevails in the prefecture.

at present, the yi and han cadres warmly support the two decisions by the leading central organs of china. they are resolved to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, strengthen the unity of the people of various nationalities and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china pioneered by chairman mao.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Electric Pumping Irrigation Projects Built in Middle Reaches of Yellow River

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 27, 1976)

encouraged by chairman mao's instruction "work on the yellow river must be done well", people on the banks of the middle reaches of the yellow river in kansu province, northwest china, have built a number of electric pumping irrigation projects. as a result the yellow river waters have been lifted up to several hundred metres to irrigate some 66,600 hectares of farmland which had been arid for centuries.

the irrigation has raised the per hectare yield of arid farmland from 1.5 tons to over three tons and, in some places, to as many as 5.25 tons. when more canals linked with electric pumping stations are cut and more land is levelled, the existing pumping stations will irrigate a total of 133,300 hectares of land.

the pumping stations get their power supply from the liuchia gorge hydroelectric power station in the upper reaches of the yellow river which has a generating capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts, the biggest in the country so far, and the nearby yenkuo gorge hydroelectric power station. the two power stations, which went into partial operation in the 1960s, were completed in the 1970s.

the local people always express gratitude to the great leader chairman mao for the transformation of the large tracts of arid land made possible by the yellow river electric pumping stations. they said: "we owe our happiness to chairman mao. chairman mao's kindness is higher than mountains and longer than the yellow river."

the loess plateau in central kansu province has an average annual rainfall of 200 to 300 millimetres, but the annual evaporation rate is as high as 1,400 millimetres. the main course of the yellow river cuts through the area but the river waters flow past deep gorges without being utilized and the farmland on the slopes and in the upland area on both banks were under the menace of drought for a long time. before liberation, only landlords had the means to afford the wooden waterwheels to lift water from the yellow river. people on both banks found it extremely difficult to get drinking water. in arid years little grain was harvested from vast tracts of farmland and many labouring people died of starvation.

after liberation chairman mao inspected the yellow river and in 1952 issued the great call: "work on the yellow river must be done well." the party central committee and the central people's government mapped out an overall plan for bringing the yellow river under permanent control and putting its waters to use. a number of pumping stations have been set up on the banks of the yellow river in kansu province. the great proletarian cultural revolution has further pushed forward socialist construction. since 1969 the party committee and the revolutionary committee of kansu province have led the counties and cities on both banks of the yellow river in drawing up plans for additional electric pumping projects along the river. in the last few years tens of thousands of commune peasants have turned out to work on this construction.

in line with the policy of building small, medium-sized and big water conservancy projects, laying emphasis on the small ones, three big and 15 medium-sized electric pumping projects have now been built with state funds and 1,000 small electric pumping projects have been put up mainly by communes and their sub-divisions with state aid. in all, they have a total capacity of 334,000 kilowatts. the biggest of these, the chingtaichuan project with 84 electric pumping sets, was completed last year. it lifts the yellow river waters in 12 stages to a height of 440 metres. a 170-kilometre-long trunk canal leads the waters to irrigate 20,000 hectares of farmland most of which has been newly reclaimed from the wasteland south of the tengri desert. this year an excellent grain harvest was gathered in the area watered by the canal.

the electric pumping projects, in the area along the yellow river in kansu province have been built on the principle of trusting the masses, relying on them and respecting their initiative as consistently advocated by chairman mao. commune peasants in different places have been encouraged to set up survey and equipment installation teams. helped by the technical personnel, they themselves have been doing the prospecting, designing and construction work, learning while doing. kaolan county has mobilized several thousand commune peasants, both men and women, to build a 12-stage electric pumping project which will lift the waters to a total height of 550 metres. communes and their sub-divisions have sent a number of tractors, horse carts and pushcarts to help out the construction work. commune peasants levelled hilltops, filled in gullies and cut canals with their own manual labour. they burned lime, made bricks and tiles, chiselled rocks and made explosives. skilled craftsmen among the commune peasants have devised and made

more than 30 tube benders and pieces of hoisting equipment. after four years of hard work, they completed this project which will irrigate 13,300 hectares of farmland.

the yellow river waters ebb in winter and spring and go into spate in summer and autumn. this poses many difficult technical problems in the construction of pumping stations. commune peasants used their talent and wisdom to ingeniously design and build pumping stations of diverse kinds. some set up pump stations in tunnels dozens of metres deep underground excavated to link with the yellow river. some put up pumping stations on big ships anchored in the river so that water can be pumped no matter whether the river is at ebb or in spate.

in all, commune peasants have installed over 20,000 pumps and pieces of electrical machinery, cut several hundred tunnels and excavated a trunk canal more than 4,000 kilometres long. apart from using some tractors and self-devised machines, the peasant builders have used simple hand tools such as spades, hammers, chisels, horse carts and wheelbarrows. working hard with ingenuity and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they hoisted rocks weighing dozens of tons to aqueduct piers by means of self-devised cranes to build a stone aqueduct. in addition they have established about 1,000 power transforming stations and put up several hundred power transmission lines.

HEART SURGERY

Artificial Valve Used by Chinese Surgeons in Heart Operation Under Acupuncture Anesthesia

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 27, 1976)

a 22-year-old young man from a poor peasant family has been restored to health thanks to the substitution of an artificial mitral valve by a team of surgeons of the cardio-vascular research group in kwangtung province, south china. this is the first case of such open-heart surgery performed under acupuncture anesthesia in china.

the patient, chang chien-chung, is a member of the kaotien production team in the lokang commune on kwangchow's outskirts. he had rheumatic heart

disease for a long time and suffered from mitral stenosis and cardiac insufficiency, severely restricting heart function. starting in 1973 he was not able to do farm work and found it difficult even to walk. he was eager for an operation to improve his condition.

the kwangtung provincial cardio-vascular research group decided to perform surgery and implant a prosthetic valve since the mitral valve was beyond repair. the method of choice is operation under general anesthesia. but, combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach, the surgical team studied the body of successful experience in performing heart operations in recent years in china under acupuncture anesthesia.

the advantages of this procedure showed themselves both during the operation and in post-surgical recovery. blood pressure returned to normal a dozen minutes after the patient was removed from the heart-lung machine and his heart began to beat again. although the patient had palpitation and the blood pressure rose at one point during the operation because the anesthesia had not yet taken full effect, prompt measure relieved the conditions. since no general anesthesia was used, heart and lung function was recovered faster. respiration was normal after the oxygen intubator was removed on the request of the patient while the chest was being closed. ten hours to 20 hours of artificial respiration are usual when general anesthesia is used and lung complications are not uncommon. the operation was performed at normal body temperature rather than hypothermia as is done under general anesthesia, so the patient's circulation was good and there was no obstruction of the circulation, hence no peripheral limb coldness. the stomach and intestines were not affected, as happens under general anesthesia, and they soon functioned normally. the patient could take liquids and herbal decoctions the day of the operation, had liquid nourishment some 20 hours after the operation and could move about on the fifth day. as no anesthetics irritated the respiratory tract, the patient had less phlegm.

the operation was performed in february and the patient was discharged half a year ago. his heartbeat remains normal. he has gradually recovered normal heart function and already can do some light farm work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Grand Meeting of Arab Solidarity

- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the two-day 8th arab summit concluded with success in cairo, capital of egypt. it was attended by 20 heads of state or their representatives as well as the leader of the palestine liberation organization. they discussed problems concerned with the arabs and made policies on how to strengthen their solidarity against their enemy. it issued a communique and adopted a series of resolutions. it is a grand meeting of arab solidarity following the last one held in rabat, capital of morocco, in 1974.

arab solidarity is a summary of the experience gained in the protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and zionism by the over 100 million arab people and a magic weapon of the palestinian and other arab people to defeat the enemy and win victory. this conference is one which the palestinian and other arab people have long been looking forward to. egyptian president anwar sadat addressed the conference in the capacity of its chairman. he stressed, "there is no alternative but to follow the path of solidarity and joint arab action." he also pointed out that the unity and solidarity of the arab people constituted the basic and the only means of confronting challenges to them. an atmosphere of arab fighting unity prevailed in and outside the conference hall. president hafez assad of syria was warmly welcomed by president sadat and the egyptian people when he arrived in cairo, which vividly showed the militant friendship between the peoples of egypt and syria, two frontline countries confronting israel. with the arrangement of the host country, delegations to the conference were put up in the same hotel. they had constant bilateral or multilateral contacts, exchanging views and coordinating their stand. talks were held between the king of saudi arabia and the chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and between the emir of the state of bahrain and the emir of the state of qatar. the communique issued by the conference stressed, "the conference gave special attention to consolidating arab solidarity being the essential basis for the success of arab joint action and the realization of the arab nation's objectives for liberation and development."

the conference was held on the basis of the achievements obtained at the summit conference of six arab nations held recently in riyadh. the leaders of syria, lebanon, the palestine liberation organization, egypt, saudi arabia and kuwait, taking the basic interests of the middle east and arab solidarity to heart, settled the outstanding problems between them through sincere and candid consultations and reached an agreement on ending the civil war in lebanon. the conference approved the resolutions adopted at the riyadh conference and adopted a series of concrete resolutions in this regard. the two conferences have testified eloquently that only through friendly consultations among themselves in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and without outside interference can the problems between the arab countries be settled. lebanese president elias sarkis pointed out that the arabs are able to solve their own problems.

the soviet union, the superpower which styled itself as the "natural ally" of the arab countries, used every kind of trick to undermine the arab unity in an attempt to step up its aggressive expansion in arab countries and contend hegemony in the middle east with the other superpower. it cherished inveterate hatred for and was panic-stricken by the riyadh conference at which the palestinian and other arab people settled the lebanon problem by themselves. upon the opening of the conference, the soviet propaganda machine spread pessimistic views in an attempt to disrupt it. following the conclusion of the conference, the soviet revisionists deliberately alledged that the resolutions adopted in riyadh "concentrated on military problems" and "the lebanon crisis should be settled through political means". to put it bluntly, what they called "political means" was nothing but the "all-round political settlement" at the geneva conference which they preached to hold as soon as possible to enable them to have their fingers in the pie. they hypocritically claimed that the lebanon problem should be solved without outside interference. however, it is none other than they themselves who dipped their hand into lebanese affairs.

referring to the cause of the bloodshed in lebanon on october 25, the opening day of the arab summit conference, soviet new tsar brezhnev turned things upside down to mislead public opinion. his sinister motive is to incite the parties concerned in lebanon to carry on their strife thus creating intranquillity there which will enable the soviet union to fish in troubled waters. but the success of the arab summit conference has dealt another heavy blow at the soviet revisionists.

at present, the development of events in the middle east becomes increasingly favourable to the arab people and the third world people and unfavourable to zionism and the two superpowers. the soviet social-imperialists are getting more and more unpopular in the middle east. the people of the arab countries are daily awakening and growing stronger. the successful convocation of the 8th arab summit conference will surely promote the great unity of the whole arab nation and further push forward the struggle of the arab and palestinian people against aggression and hegemonism.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Football Team Plays Peking Eleven
in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the visiting australian football team had a friendship match with the peking side to the hearty appreciation of some 80,000 spectators at the peking workers' stadium this afternoon.

present on the occasion were lu chin-tung, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; li feng-lou, chang ming-tseng and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of departments concerned; a. george, chairman of the australian football association; and s. a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china.

in today's match, keen competition developed right after the kick-off with the australians mounting powerful strikes at great speed in a 4-3-3 formation while the local footballers countered with flexible tactics and tenacity. the score quickly seesawed to 2-all in the 30th minute of play. then the visitors netted two more goals but the home team soon levelled the score again at 4-all. keeping up its active offensives in the second half, the australian team slammed in another shot to seal its victory at 5-4.

at the end of the match, chinese and australian players and coaches congratulated each other on the successful performance and had a souvenir picture taken together.

Australian Paper "Vanguard" Hails Decisions Adopted by China's Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 26, 1976)

the australian paper "vanguard" carried an article on october 21 most warmly hailing the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung adopted by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china, and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" adopted by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the article says: "all australian revolutionaries warmly support the hopes expressed in the decision on the publication of chairman mao tsetung's works 'that marxist-leninist parties and organizations and progressive organizations and friendly personages of various countries will offer their help to make a success of the work of collecting the originals of chairman mao's writings'".

it says: "these decisions most certainly serve the revolutionary and oppressed people throughout the world. chairman mao tsetung was indeed the great inheritor, defender and developer of marxism-leninism, a great leader and teacher. his words are truly classics of marxism-leninism." it continues: "all genuine revolutionaries earnestly study those works of chairman mao tsetung that have already been published. they earnestly looked forward to all new instructions that came from him. they earnestly and conscientiously strive to integrate into the conditions of their own countries the universal truths enunciated in those writings."

"amongst the treasured possessions of the communist party of australia (m-l) is a copy of volume 1 of chairman mao's selected works inscribed and presented by chairman mao personally to the party in 1967. the chinese decision on the memorial to chairman mao tsetung and the publication of his writings will inspire us all to more conscientious study and struggle in revolutionary service to the people," it says.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Out-going Australian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, who will soon leave his post.

present on the occasion were wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on october 22, most warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

we learn with boundless joy of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

in the name of all the party members, all the commanders and fighters of the people's army and all the people of burma, the central committee of the communist party of burma extends warmest proletarian congratulations to you comrades and through you to all the members of the communist party of china, all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and all the chinese people.

comrade hua kuo-feng was elected first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china when comrade mao tsetung was alive.

therefore, it is very natural and correct that comrade hua kuo-feng is appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china after the passing of comrade mao tsetung.

the central committee of our party completely and unreservedly supports comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

we are fully convinced that under the leadership of the c.p.c. central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, the communist party of china will certainly fully implement the revolutionary line and policies laid down by comrade mao tsetung in his lifetime.

the three basic principles taught by comrade mao tsetung: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" are of vital importance to genuine communist parties.

we hold that the first principle deals with political thought, the second with organization, and the third with style of work.

we have supported and will support firmly those who adhere perseveringly to the principles of "three dos and three don'ts" taught by comrade mao tsetung. on the contrary, we have opposed and will oppose resolutely those who refuse to carry out the "three dos" taught by comrade mao tsetung and practise the "three don'ts".

in one word, we have supported and will continue to support those comrades who fully implement marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

we have opposed and will continue to oppose those who oppose and refuse to adhere to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

this is our party's firm and clear-cut stand of principle.

we are convinced that comrade hua kuo-feng is a mature and firm leader who will fully implement marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, so our party completely supports the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

on the contrary, the anti-party "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan opposes marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and refuses to carry out the three great principles of "three dos and three don'ts" taught by comrade mao tsetung, so our party strongly condemns the anti-party "gang of four".

the smashing of the anti-party "gang of four" was the first very important victory of historic significance won by the communist party of china after the passing of comrade mao tsetung.

we are convinced that the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people, under the leadership of the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, will certainly win new and great victories.

we are firmly convinced that the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and our communist party of burma will further strengthen, just as in the lifetime of comrade mao tsetung, the deep and militant unity between our two parties, which is based on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and proletarian internationalism and formed in the struggle against the common enemies, imperialism, particularly social-imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

long live the militant unity between the two parties, two armies and the peoples of our two countries excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live comrade hua kuo-feng excl.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Kampuchean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with pich cheang, new ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china.

present on the occasion were chiu li-hsing, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Government Economic and Trade Delegation from Democratic Kampuchea Returns to Peking from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the government economic and trade delegation from democratic kampuchea led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications, returned here yesterday at the end of its visits to kwangchow, shanghai and wuhsi.

visiting in kwangchow from october 15 to 19, the honoured guests from democratic kampuchea called at the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by our great leader and teacher chairman mao in the 1920's, china's export commodities fair, whampoa harbour, the tali people's commune in nanhai county, and the shihwan ceramics ware works in foshan city near kwangchow. chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet for the distinguished guests.

the delegation visited shanghai and wuhsi from october 19 to 26. while in shanghai, they called at the memorial hall of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, and a people's commune, and were honoured at a banquet given by yang hsi-kuang, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Government Economic and Trade Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council chi teng-kuei met here this afternoon with all members of the government economic and trade delegation of democratic kampuchea led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications. vice-premier chi teng-kuei had a cordial and friendly talk with the honoured guests.

deputy leader of the delegation is chey suon, president of the committee of agriculture; members of the delegation are heng an, president of the committee of industry; prom nhem, leading member of the committee of commerce; and pechbunret.

ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china pich cheang was present on the occasion.

present at the meeting were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, and shen ping and li shu-chien, leading members of departments concerned.

Democratic Kampuchean Government Economic and Trade Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the democratic kampuchean government economic and trade delegation led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

present on the occasion were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade and leading members of departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, mey prang acclaimed the brilliant success won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction. like the 800 million chinese people, he said, we kampuchean people hail the resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china on the appointment of his excellency hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its military commission and the great victory won by the chinese people recently in smashing the counter-revolutionary anti-party "gang of four". we are convinced that in such an excellent situation, the entire chinese people, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by his excellency hua kuo-feng, will win new and still greater victories by continuing to carry out the brilliant line of the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

he continued: the people and government of democratic kampuchea, who are now building up and defending their country, are determined to consolidate and develop their militant unity and revolutionary friendship with the fraternal chinese people and make this militant unity and friendship blossom still more luxuriantly.

in return, minister li chiang said: the chinese people, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and strive to make greater contribution to humanity. the chinese government and people, he said,

will always remain a reliable friend of the government and people of democratic kampuchea. through visits and discussions in china, the delegation has helped enhance the friendly cooperation and fraternal friendship between us. at present, our two peoples are all confronted with the tasks of opposing imperialism, hegemonism and of defending and building our respective countries. it is our firm belief that in our future common struggle, we will unite still more closely, inspire and support each other in our advance towards new victories.

pich cheang, ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china and his wife were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese and Chad Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad, continued talks here this afternoon.

this morning, minister kamougue wadal abdelkader and other distinguished guests from chad visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill. they attended an acrobatic show in the evening.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Chad Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the chad government delegation led by major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

adoum aganaye, chad ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, minister, ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lo hsu and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Congolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien met samba oscar, the new ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, here this afternoon.

present were ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Friendship Association Chairman Fetes Finnish Delegation of Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

wang ping-nan, chairman of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted the visiting delegation of friendly personages of finland led by kaarlo pitsinki, governor of the uusimaa province, and had a friendly talk with the guests.

present on the occasion were ting hsueh-sung, vice-chairman of the chinese association, and chang yi-chun, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

finnish ambassador to china pentti martin suomela was also present.

the 15-member finnish delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Peking Press Circles Fete French Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a group of french journalists led by jacques jacquet-francillon, editor of "le figaro".

jean-noel de bouillane de lacoste, counsellor of the french embassy here was present on the occasion.

among those present at the banquet were an kang, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; mao teh-hou, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; and sun yi-ching, editor in chief of the "peking daily".

the group of french journalists arrived in peking this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND GHANA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation of Ghana News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation of the ghana news agency led by k. b. brown, general manager of the ghana news agency.

ghanaian ambassador to china kofi baah aidoo was present on the occasion.

deputy director of the hsinhua news agency hsieh li-fu and its leading member peng ti were also present.

Ghana News Agency Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the three-member delegation of the ghana news agency led by k.b. brown, general manager of the agency, left here for home by air this evening.

hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, saw them off at the airport.

ghanaian ambassador to china kofi baah aidoo and counsellor k.o. beecham of the ghanaian embassy here were present at the airport.

while in china, the delegation visited chengchow, linhsien, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow and shanghai. they called at factories, people's communes and schools, and toured historical sites and places of interest.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Hongkong, Macao Patriotic Compatriots Hold Grand Celebration Rallies

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1976)

patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao held mass rallies on october 25 in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission and of the great victory scored in smashing the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

at these rallies the compatriots of all walks of life declared their determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, resolutely follow chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, do still better in the patriotic struggle against hegemonism, support the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland and work for the great cause of the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

the rally sites in hongkong and macao, decorated for the solemn occasion, were scenes of jubilation resounding with revolutionary songs. in high spirits,

the patriotic compatriots at the rallies shared with the people in the motherland the joy of triumph.

the hongkong rally was attended by some 1,700 representatives of our organizations in hongkong, patriotic organizations, patriotic trade unions, schools, groupings and compatriots in various circles.

liang wei-lin, head of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, and representatives of patriotic compatriots in hongkong spoke at the rally. in his address, liang wei-lin paid the highest revolutionary respect to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. carrying out chairman mao's behest, he said, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the "gang of four" at one blow, thus ridding the party of a hidden danger, ridding the country of pests and redressing the grievances of the people. this move, much to the satisfaction of the people, has won their full approval. the course of events in the struggle fully shows what a wise decision chairman mao made, he said. "we are exhilarated by the fact that our party and state once again have a leader of their own in chairman hua kuo-feng. we are confident that, with the elimination of these four pests, our party will become more united and more flourishing, our socialist motherland will become even more prosperous and powerful, and our people will become more confident in their triumphant march toward a bright future."

among those speaking at the rally were worker representative cheng yao-tang, vice-chairman of the council of hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions; peasant representative chang chuan, chairman of the council of hongkong and kowloon flowers and plants workers general union; representative of cultural and press circles fei yi-ming, publisher of the hongkong "ta kung pao"; representative of the educational field wu kang-min, president of the hongkong federation of educational workers; student representative tsui chi-yun, president of the hongkong youth and students federation; and representative of industrial and commercial circles tong ping-tat, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong. they expressed the conviction that the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland would be further developed under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

at the 1000-strong rally held in macao, ko cheng-ping, manager of the macao nam kwong trade company, said: "the party central committee resolution on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of its

military commission, made in accordance with a decision taken by chairman mao before his death, is a great happy event in the political life of the people of our country. it fully reflects the common aspiration of the 800 million people of our country. the patriotic compatriots of all circles in macao pledge to march triumphantly together with the people of the whole country along chairman mao's revolutionary line under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng."

messages of salute to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng were passed amidst warm applause at these rallies.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Visit-and-Study Group of Hongkong Patriotic Cinema Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the chinese ministry of culture gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visit-and-study group of hongkong patriotic cinema workers led by shih hui.

present were yuan shui-pai, vice-minister of culture; tsui ming-tang, deputy department director of the foreign ministry; and chi feng, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency hongkong branch, as well as cinema workers in the capital.

the hongkong patriotic cinema workers had visited changchun, harbin, taching, tachai, yenan, taiyuan and tatung, where they had extensive contacts with local film workers and exchanged experience with them. the visitors were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the hongkong patriotic cinema workers will soon leave peking for kwangchow.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Instrument Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the hungarian instrument exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

among the over 100 people attending the opening ceremony were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; kao lu, department director under the ministry of foreign trade; cheng chi-hsien, deputy general manager of the china national machinery import and export corporation; and leading members of other departments concerned shih huang, chiang ming and kung fan-cheng.

hungarian ambassador to china ribanszki robert, leader of the exhibition group kovacs aladar and commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy here banlaki lajos were also present.

electronic instruments, devices for automation and telecommunications equipment are on display at the exhibition.

addressing the ceremony, kovacs aladar gave an account of the exhibits and thanked the chinese side for the help it had rendered to the preparations for the exhibition. he expressed the hope that this exhibition would lead to more fruitful results in the cooperation between hungarian and chinese import and export corporations.

hsiao fang-chou said in his speech that the people of china and hungary had always been friendly to each other. economic and trade contacts between the two countries had increased in recent years and this was in the common interests of both peoples, he added. he expressed the conviction that the exhibition would contribute to the growth of the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and hungarian peoples.

after the ribbon was cut by hsiao fang-chou, chinese and hungarian friends together viewed the exhibits and then attended a cocktail given by the hungarian side.

the china council for the promotion of international trade hosted a reception yesterday evening to mark the inauguration of the exhibition.

CHINA AND JAPAN

General Secretary of Workers' Party of Japan Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

comrade shosaku itai, general secretary of the workers' party of japan, sent a message on october 25 to comrade hua kuo-feng, heartily congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. the message reads:

on behalf of the workers' party of japan, i extend to you heartfelt congratulations on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission.

the revolutionary people of japan warmly acclaim the chinese people who, rallying closely round the party central committee headed by you and carrying out the behests of the great leader comrade mao tsetung, have shattered the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and are firmly advancing towards socialism and communism.

we are overjoyed to learn of the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for comrade mao tsetung and the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the revolutionary people of japan will for ever cherish the memory of the great teacher comrade mao tsetung, conscientiously study comrade mao tsetung's great writings and are resolved to work hard to firmly grasp the invincible theoretical weapon that leads the japanese revolution to victory.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

Chinese Amity Association President Meets Delegation of Economic Circles from Chubu Area, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with all members of the delegation of economic circles from chubu area, japan, led by toshio suzuki.

present on the occasion were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

chuji kuno, member of the japanese house of representatives and former minister of posts and telecommunications, and his party left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by shen kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china.

Hokkaido Township and Village Heads Friendship Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friendship visiting group of township and village heads from hokkaido, japan, led by toshio haga and with ichiro ota and mitsuteru hamaguchi as its deputy leaders.

present were leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, chang chang, chen kang and liu huai-teh.

the group arrived in peking by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Vice Minister Chai Shu-fan Meets Delegation of Economic Circles from Chubu Area, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, met all members of the delegation of economic circles from chubu area, japan, led by toshio suzuki, here this afternoon. they had a friendly talk on matters pertaining to economic and trade relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade hsiao fang-chou and department director of the foreign trade ministry hsi yeh-sheng. end item

Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party (Left) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday, extending warm congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission. the message reads:

warmly congratulate comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission.

may china's socialist revolution and socialist construction continue to develop.

may the unity between the two parties of japan and china develop further on the basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chairman of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

paul steigan, chairman of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist), sent a message on october 23 to the central committee of the communist party of china and to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we, on behalf of the workers' communist party (marxist-leninist), extend congratulations to our fraternal party, the great, richly experienced and victorious communist party of china, on the election of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party.

our party, based on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, takes the party of chairman mao, the communist party of china, as its brilliant example and source of immense inspiration in struggle. we norwegian communists will forever stand together with the chinese communists and support them in their struggle against revisionism and the bourgeoisie.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: Varied Theme for Invariable Objective

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

a curious phenomenon to be witnessed in recent months is that the kremlin has suddenly changed its usual theme and begun to lecture stridently the south african countries the need to wage a "war of national liberation".

the soviet charge d'affaires in uganda on september 15 delivered to president amin a special message from his government. he was reported to have said then his government believed that "the only way for the africans in southern africa to survive is through armed struggle".

on september 22, an article in the moscow paper, "izvestia", said that "the immediate task" facing

the national liberation movement in africa was to fight a war of national liberation. meanwhile, the soviet revisionists proclaimed their "energetic support" for the southern african people's struggle for liberation.

one would wonder is it really possible for that gang of revisionist renegades who have always bitterly resented and opposed war of national liberation to mend their ways and turn to support the armed struggle of the oppressed nations.

when pointing out the reactionary nature of the kuomintang, the great leader chairman mao tsetung had said: "look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future."

in the past two decades, the soviet revisionists have done a great deal that is vile and scandalous to sabotage wars of national liberation. they have harped on a now well-known theme that "even a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration" and that the next world war will be a thermo-nuclear war which would mean the end of mankind. they, therefore, developed a morbid fear of and hatred for any war of national liberation. having made up their minds to turn away from revolution and deny others the right to make revolution, they vowed again and again to "work hard ... to put out the sparks that may set off the flames of war", and they did try to put out such sparks in asia, africa and latin america. they cynically branded the armed struggles of the oppressed nations as "adventurism", "transgressions" and "disservice to the cause of justice".

during the algerian people's anti-french war of national liberation, it may be recalled, the soviet revisionists, instead of supporting this just war, had declared it "an internal affair" of france.

they had refused to support the congolese people's anti-colonialist armed struggle and even had done all they could to snuff out this "spark".

when the kampuchean people had embarked on their soul-stirring patriotic war of national liberation, the new tsars stopped at nothing to vilify and scuttle it. they called it a "fratricidal" war, trying to extinguish this prairie fire of people's war by pressing the kampuchean people to lay down their arms.

and moscow's performance in the middle east is no less ugly. the kremlin had resorted to various manoeuvres to prevent the arab people including the palestinians from waging a just war against the israeli aggressors. at first, it would not

have the arab countries fight the israeli aggressors in self-defence; then when the latter rejected its dominating influence and did fight back, it bore down hard on them to accept a cease-fire by withholding military assistance, spreading rumours and demanding repayment of debts.

it is thus clear that the soviet revisionists have always opposed wars of national liberation. now, they have suddenly turned aboutface and become "upholders" of war of national liberation. why?

the answer may be sought in their brazen armed intervention in angola, the memory of which is still fresh in people's minds. it was indeed a "master stroke" on the part of the new tsars feigning "support" for a war of national liberation. in the course of their protracted armed struggle, the angolan people had never received earnest support from the soviet union. on the eve of angola's independence, however, it became most active in poisoning the relations among the three liberation organizations and engineering a split by supporting one against the other two and eventually provoked a civil war in that country. to achieve its own sinister ends, it had not hesitated to unfold the tragedy of angolans fighting angolans.

and now the new tsars pretend to "support" national liberation wars going on in southern africa. it is not accidental because southern africa is in a strategically important position and has rich natural resources. it is a region the two hegemonic powers -- the soviet union and the united states -- fiercely contend for. after the angolan incident the soviet union has stepped up its expansion in this region. to check soviet expansion, the united states is intensifying its activities to protect its vested interests there. and the soviet union is further accelerating its expansion in southern africa to foil the u.s. "shuttle diplomacy". for this purpose, it ostentatiously put forward a counter-measure of "solution by armed struggle". its purpose is by no means to give real support to the armed struggle of the southern african people but to have a hand in and control the liberation armed forces in southern africa. it tries to make use of the excellent situation in the national liberation movements in this region to fish in troubled waters and to expand its sphere of influence in the contention with the u.s. for hegemony. to attain its dirty aim, soviet social-imperialism is trying all possible means to foment a split in national liberation movements in southern africa and obstruct unity among african countries with a vain attempt to provoke another war fought by africans against africans.

but the soviet attempt to realize expansion in africa by force has aroused vigilance of the african countries. the kenyan paper "daily nation" said in a recent editorial that "the russians want to dominate africa by force of arms". "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. the african nations must guard against soviet imperialism in times of war or peace, or in a state of no war and no peace," it added.

facts show that the present soviet "support" for and its past opposition to national liberation wars, different as it is, are for one purpose: to bring national liberation movement within the soviet global strategy to serve its contention with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony and to carry out aggression and expansion.

the african people are daily awakening and they are marching forward. the african people tempered in a protracted struggle are shaking off the control and interference by the two superpowers. by relying on their own force, they are strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and striving for the victory of the cause of national liberation.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Ceylon Communist Party General Secretary
Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

comrade n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, sent a letter to comrade hua kuo-feng on october 11, extending best wishes for his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

please accept our best wishes on behalf of the ceylon communist party and its members on your election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we have no doubt that you will lead the great and glorious chinese communist party to still further successes on the revolutionary path charted by chairman mao tsetung.

we also hope that the fraternal ties that bind our two parties will grow still stronger under your leadership.

once again, accept our good wishes.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on october 26, most warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of thailand, on behalf of all the party members and the revolutionary people of thailand, extends warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese people on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

we greet and completely support the great victory of the c.p.c. central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in resolutely shattering the scheme of the anti-party counter-revolutionary clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

this victory -- shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-party counter-revolutionary clique -- is a great victory for the proletariat and a great victory of historic significance for the chinese people. it has defended the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. it has shattered resolutely and in time the counter-revolutionary plot aimed at making the party turn revisionist and socialist china change its colour. all the chinese people are elated at this great victory and all the revolutionary people of the world are also glad about it.

we are firmly convinced that the chinese people, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and rallying round the party central committee, will certainly win still greater successes and victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, carry out the magnificent plan charted by chairman mao, and make greater contributions to mankind.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Gymnastics Association Gives Reception for US Gymnastics Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1976)

the gymnastics association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting u.s. gymnastics team led by frank bare, with de keijer and appleman as its deputy leaders.

kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese gymnastics association, chinese gymnasts and coaches attended the reception. david dean, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was also present.

both kung ke-fei and frank bare made friendly speeches at the reception.

the u.s. gymnastics team arrived here yesterday.

US and Chinese Gymnastics Teams Have Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the visiting u.s. gymnastics team had a friendly contest with the chinese gymnastics team at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon to the welcome of more that 18,000 spectators.

among those watching the contest were lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation; kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese gymnastics association; frank bare, leader, and a. de keijer and r. appleman, deputy leaders, of the u.s. gymnastics team; mrs. gates, wife of the chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office david dean and mrs. dean.

today's contest included the women's and men's team events entered by a field of six gymnasts from either side in each event. the results: 187.8 points for china and 186.05 points for the u.s. in the women's team score; and 282.65 points for china and 278.1 points for the u.s. in the men's team score. the u.s. team won the women's balance beam event and the men's rings event.

an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and the u.s. prevailed in the stadium throughout the contest. the performance by the gymnasts of both sides drew repeated, warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

China Dance Drama Troupe Ends Visit to West Berlin

(NCNA-English West Berlin, Oct. 27, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to west berlin.

during its stay here, the troupe gave four performances to the warm welcome of more than 3,800 spectators.

Delegation of Higher Education from Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the delegation of higher education from the federal republic of germany led by kreyenberg left here by air yesterday for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

China Dance Drama Troupe Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe returned to peking by air today at the end of its friendly visits to the republic of austria and the federal republic of germany.

it was met at the airport by ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yuan shui-pai, vice-minister of culture; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep and federal german ambassador to china erwin wickert.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 9, 1976

No. 6215

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* NATIONAL *
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ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Is the Worthy Leader of Our Party

by

the Editorial Department of Chien-fang-chün Pao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1976)

Red flags flutter in the East wind across the land; the faces of our 800 million people glow with joy.

Clad in green army uniform, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stood on the rostrum of the majestic T'ienanmen Gate. Armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions across the country cheered to their hearts' content and sang at the top of their voices. They cheered because the great Communist Party of China again has a leader of its own and sang that the great Chinese People's Liberation Army again has a supreme commander of its own.

During the period when the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan stepped up their moves to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. We were confronted with the real danger of our Party turning revisionist and our country changing its political color. At this grave historical juncture, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, with the boldness of vision of proletarian revolutionaries, shattered at one blow the evil plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus saving the revolution and the Party and winning a decisive victory for the proletariat in countering the attacks of the bourgeoisie. By leading our Party from danger to safety through tempestuous storms, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng averted a major retrogression in Chinese history and a great disaster for our

people, thereby winning the complete trust and wholehearted affection of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has indeed lived up to the expectations for the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself, the helmsman to steer Chairman Mao's cause forward, and the wise leader of the Communist Party of China founded by Chairman Mao.

In his life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it is of great immediate pertinence to review Lenin's theory of the relation between leaders, political parties, classes and masses. Marxism-Leninism holds that "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The making of history by the people affirms both the role of leaders who represent their interests and will and the role of the masses in their millions. The masses are divided into classes; classes are led by political parties; political parties, as a general rule, are directed by more or less stable groups composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members, who are elected to the most responsible positions and are called leaders. A proletarian revolutionary party, in order to become a genuine battle headquarters for the proletariat, must have leaders who have come to the fore in class struggle and in the revolutionary movements of the masses, who are loyal to the masses, maintain flesh-and-blood links with them and are skilled in concentrating their ideas, persevering in them and carrying them through. Such leaders are generally acknowledged by the masses and are genuine representatives of the proletariat. The presence of such leaders in a proletarian party is a manifestation of its political maturity and is the hope for the triumph of the proletarian cause. Without such leaders, "the dictatorship of the proletariat, and its 'unity of will,' remain a phrase." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXII, p. 505) Repudiation of the leading role of the Party and Party leaders "is tantamount to completely disarming the proletariat in the interests of the bourgeoisie,...which must inevitably destroy every proletarian revolutionary movement." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 200) The great victory won by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power has again eloquently testified to the peerless correctness of the above-mentioned Marxist-Leninist proposition, and shown the great role of Party leaders at critical turning points in history.

Great revolutionary struggles produce great persons. Leaders of a proletarian party "are generally acknowledged by the masses in the course of struggle and practice and are not self-appointed." The leading role of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in the whole party was established in the course of the great struggle of the Chinese revolution, through revolutionary storms and in the overcoming of many difficulties and dangers, and it was acknowledged by the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Summing up both the positive and negative experiences of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement, Chairman Mao put forward the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and himself selected in the acute struggle between the two lines within the Party Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to succeed him as leader of our Party.

The period when Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was First Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council was the most difficult period after the founding of new China since there were serious natural calamities and the "four pests" are rampant. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng withstood the adverse current and effectively countered interference, overcame difficulties and dealt correctly and appropriately with a range of important domestic and international questions. Chairman Mao wrote in his own handwriting "with you in charge, I'm at ease," which expressed his full trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

After the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, promptly took the wise decisions on the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao and on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung and exposed the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. These, all the more, demonstrate the remarkable quality and outstanding ability, the revolutionary boldness and far-sighted vision of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of our Party. They further prove that the decision Chairman Mao made before his death was extremely wise, that Chairman Mao's cause has a worthy successor and that our great socialist motherland has an infinitely bright future.

One key point of almost every struggle between the two lines in the history of our Party has been the battle waged by the proletariat to defend the status of its Party leader against the plots of bourgeois conspirators and careerists to usurp supreme leadership of the Party. Such were the momentous struggles against the setting up of a bogus central committee by Chang Kuo-t'ao, the counter-revolutionary "Outline of Project '571'" of Lin Piao, and the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power! The crux of these struggles is whether to uphold the correct Marxist-Leninist line, persist in making revolution, persevere in going forward and lead China to a bright future or to follow an erroneous opportunist and revisionist line, oppose the revolution, push things backward and drag China down to darkness. In short, whether to uphold what is red or to uphold what is black. A great victory has been won in the current struggle: the proletariat has once again defeated the bourgeoisie, socialism has once again defeated capitalism and Marxism has once again defeated revisionism. We have complete faith in the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the Party's leader, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and are fully confident in the outcome of future struggles.

Love for our Party, our state, our Army and our people finds concentrated expression in love for our leader. Every member of the Communist Party, every revolutionary fighter, should with high consciousness love, support and defend the leader of our Party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's becoming the leader of our Party conforms to the needs of the revolution and is an inevitable historical outcome; it is the common aspiration of

our hundreds of millions of people and a reliable guarantee for the continuous triumphant advance of our Party and state along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We will resolutely fight to the end against anyone who dare to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. "We must firmly follow our own road, defend the working ability of our own Party and defend our Party leader." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXV, p. 251)

(Originally published in Chieh-fang-chün Pao, October 29, 1976)

* * *

There Is Great Hope for Our Party

by

Li Te-lun (李德伦) of the Central Philharmonic Society

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1976)

Over the past few days, the whole country has been a scene of jubilation and the people in their hundreds of millions have been feeling elated and proud. Look, the bright red flags and streaming columns have decorated the divine land with a gala festive look; the enthusiastic sounding of gongs and drums and the deafening sound of firecrackers have converged to become an extraordinary revolutionary symphony. With boundless excitement, we warmly hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee. We firmly support the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which carries out Chairman Mao's behests, represents the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and takes resolute measures toward the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and indignantly denounce the towering crimes committed by the "gang of four" against the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng! We hail the great victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought! We deeply feel that Chairman Mao has not left us and is still directing the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and leading us to advance and fight!

In his lifetime, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao paid particular attention to the question of training and bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, pointing out that this was an extremely important question bearing on the destiny or life and death of our Party and our country. We are lucky beyond compare because Chairman Mao not only had formulated for us the basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism before he passed away, but also personally selected with far-sightedness Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be his successor. "With you in charge, I'm at ease." These words express not only Chairman Mao's boundless faith in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng but also the common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. We again have a leader of our own and a reliable helmsman, who will guarantee that our Party and state would continue our victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This is indeed an extremely important question. "In the final analysis, this question is one of whether or not there will be people who can carry on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause started by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, whether or not the leadership of our Party and state will remain in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries, whether or not our descendants will continue to march along the correct road laid

down by Marxism-Leninism, or, in other words, whether or not we can successfully prevent the emergence of Khrushchev's revisionism in China."

Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao before he passed away, we successfully prevented the question of the emergence of Khrushchev's revisionism in China. We smashed the evil scheme of the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Now, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng again has carried out Chairman Mao's behests, taken resolute measures toward the anti-Party clique made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan "at a moment when we should act quickly," "come to the correct decision and hit the vital issue right away." ("Engels to J.F. Becker," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 449-450) The "gang of four" has lost the confidence of the people and come to an ignominious end because it practiced revisionism, worked for disunity and intrigued and conspired. This has again testified to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion: "The people, the Party and the entire Party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. In view of its history, this Party of ours has a great future."

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie that had wormed their way into the Party, the government, the army and various cultural circles,unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road and careerists and conspirators of the Khrushchev-type nestling by the side of Chairman Mao. They are disciples of Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky, Bukharin and Khrushchev, and are jackals of the same lair with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

They completely betrayed Chairman Mao's basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts." Just like Lin Piao, they "never showed up without a copy of Quotations in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'Long live,' and spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." They called themselves Chairman Mao's "students" and "comrades-in-arms," but frenziedly persecuted the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, and wantonly opposed the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Like Trotsky who distorted and forged Leninism, they audaciously tampered with and distorted Chairman Mao's directives and made an anti-Party rumpus about the question of so-called "last will." Like Trotsky, they "thought that the Party existed just for their sake." ("On Right-Deviation Inside the CPSU (Bolshevik)," Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. XII, p. 93) They were so ambitious that they did whatever they liked and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Chairman Mao said: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to become Chairman of the Party Central Committee." This single remark has hit their vulnerable spot and bared their plot to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Like Trotsky, they "proceeded from the policy of factional activities to the policy of direct split."

(Stalin: On the Opposition Faction, p. 700) They "viewed things with the factionists' insight of looking everywhere for the arch criminal." (Stalin: On the Opposition Faction, p. 63) They fabricated charges to ensnare other comrades, overthrow everyone and renounce those who disagreed with them. Those who obeyed them prospered and those who defied them perished. With the tools of public opinion under their control, they distorted facts, confounded right and wrong, fabricated rumors, hoodwinked the masses and went all out to publicize themsleves.

In literary and art circles, they excelled the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie exercised by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, just as "green comes from blue, but it excels blue." From the two pseudonyms "Chiang T'ien" (江天) and "Ch'u Lan" (初澜) (meaning "green comes from blue, but it excels blue") alone, we can see how greedy is the very nature of the "gang of four." They credited other people's achievements to themselves. They not only took by force the fruits of creation gained by revolutionary writers and artists who put into practice Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, affectatiously styled themselves as the "authority," issued an order in the morning and rescinded it in the evening, and carried out sabotage at will, but also shamelessly used literature and art to vigorously prepare public opinion for them to usurp Party leadership and seize power.

They formed factions for selfish ends, acted despotically, glossed over their mistakes, suppressed the masses, and exercised the dictatorship of a single person: Evidently it was they who coerced Chairman Mao into doing something, but like "a thief crying 'stop thief'," they falsely accused others of writing letters to force the hands of Chairman Mao. It was evident that Chairman Mao instructed that it was necessary to smash their sectarian faction, but they "broke loose and got away" and turned around to rectify the so-called "factions" of the masses. It was evident that they worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit relations with foreign countries, bartered away Party and state secrets, and unscrupulously practiced capitulationism and national betrayal, but they called a stag a horse, confounded black and white and vigorously tracked down "political rumors" among the masses.

If you went along with them, they would change your names, pull you into the Party, offer you offices, make you promises, buy you over at a high price and even disgustingly "exhort their sons" in public. Toward those who did not go along with them, they would say that "you have no conscience, not even the conscience of the bourgeoisie," or bring out the special skill of their "iron and steel company" and "cap-making factory" and brand you as "big renegades," "leading enemy agents" and "big scoundrels" at will. Is there the slightest touch of the Communist Party in their deeds? Is there anything in their tricks that smacks of the dictatorship of the proletariat? Very obviously, theirs is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie or fascist dictatorship! What they pushed is an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

If the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power had succeeded, in no time at all our Party would turn revisionist and our country would change color, and the heads of millions of people would roll in the sand. They are a nest of poisonous snakes that had metamorphosed themselves into beautiful girls, white-boned demons wrapped in black chiffon. They wagged their tongues to make a name by cheating the world, and perpetrated all kinds of evil and scandalous things. They were blinded by the lust for grain, and thought themselves terrific. Fierce of countenance but frail within, they frenziedly yellowed that their "sky would not fall down."

However, in the home country of Mao Tsetung thought and in socialist China under the dictatorship of the dictatorship, no matter what intrigues and plots they might play with, they are doomed to failure because they have lost all popular sympathy, are extremely isolated and feeble, and are no more than a gang of short-lived demons in their death-bed struggle. Today, they "have already been nailed to that eternal pillory by history." (Marx: The Civil War in France, p. 81) This is another great example of the application of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. It brings joy to the people, enjoys the support of the people and inspires popular morale.

Firmly responding to the call of the Party Central Committee, in this struggle which bears on whether or not our Party would turn revisionst and our country would change color, I rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and wage a most resolute struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to thoroughly expose and settle accounts with their counter-revolutionay crimes. In the course of struggle, I must make energetic efforts to study and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, raise my ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

We Wholeheartedly Support Chairman Hua as Our Helmsman

by

the whole body of commanders and fighters of the convoy group of a certain unit of the PLA Navy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1976)

We warmly cheer because our Party has again its own leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is a helmsman we can depend on for continuing the victorious advance of our Party and our state along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We naval fighters give him our wholehearted support.

Under the wise and brilliant leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we have at a single move smashed the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and eliminated a great evil within the Party. This is another great practice of Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought!

When the happy news was received, we coastal defense fighters standing guard night and day on the Fukien Front were all elated and inspired, and everybody was boundlessly galvanized. Everybody said with excitement: We firmly support Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission. The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which carries on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and takes bold and decisive measures against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan has at a single move eliminated the four pests. This completely represents the basic interests and common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country; it truly gladdens the hearts of the people and wins their support.

The great leader Chairman Mao repeatedly emphasized: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles advanced by Chairman Mao have scientifically summed up the experience of our Party in the two-line struggle within the Party over the past several decades, summed up to a high degree the basic content of the two-line struggle within the Party and profoundly revealed the law of the two-line struggle within the Party. They are the magic mirror and touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and false Marxists in the two-line struggle and discerning the capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, as well as the most powerful ideological weapon for criticizing and exposing the anti-Party "gang of four."

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan hiding in our Party is a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. They are the sworn enemies of the proletariat, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party running counter to the three

basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road.

The struggle of our Party with the anti-Party "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism, and is a matter of prime importance bearing on whether our Party will turn revisionist or our state will change its color. Adhering to the three basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" and exposing and criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" is the practical action for carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao. Since the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan wildly opposed the three basic principles, we must resolutely implement the three basic principles and use them to guide our thought and action.

In the prolonged practice of struggle, we deeply realize that the three basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" advanced by Chairman Mao are powerful ideological weapons for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle to safeguard the coastal defense of the motherland, we diligently study and apply Mao Tsetung thought. Regardless of whether we are executing combat cuties independently or fighting in concert with fraternal units, and regardless of whether we are on the attack or on the alert, we firmly obey orders, strengthen the unity between the army and the people, the unity between the army and government organizations and unity within the army, march in step, and fight courageously, thereby winning scores of major and minor battles at sea and safeguarding the coastal defense of the motherland. Looking back over the course of combat, we more profoundly realize that by resolutely and unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and army building line and maintaining revolutionary unity, we shall be able to overcome all sorts of difficulties and obstacles, and keep on scoring victories.

Historical experience shows that it is by no means easy to topple this Party of ours, and any person who runs counter to these three basic principles will not come to a good end. The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan which practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, and intrigued and conspired, has likewise came to an ignominous end. We must rally closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, resolutely struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, adhere to the three basic principles, forever defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

We Have Boundless Faith in Our Leader Chairman Hua

by

The Shanghai Steel Mill No. 3

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao personally chose Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be his successor and had written in his own handwriting, "With you in charge, I'm at ease." With Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as the leader of our Party, we working people have boundless faith in him and wholeheartedly support him.

The smashing of the counter-revolutionary plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at a single move represents the basic interests of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and reflects the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. In the past few days, the whole body of Party members and the broad masses of workers and revolutionary cadres in our Shanghai Steel Mill No. 3, elated and inspired, held mass rallies and parades and convened forums and discussion meetings one after another to most enthusiastically celebrate these two particularly happy tidings, and to express the profound proletarian feelings of our steel workers whose hearts are linked with the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua as well as our firm determination to carry through to the end the struggle against the conspirators and careerists Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan of the "gang of four" who practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, and intrigued and conspired.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the historical experience of the ten two-line struggles within our Party, and on many occasions he pointed out: "Practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

In conjunction with the reality of the present class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, a review of Chairman Mao's great teachings enables us to clearly see that the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, who betrayed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, and intrigued and conspired against the Party to usurp power, are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. They waved a red flag to oppose the red flag, pinned labels

on people everywhere, and devised all ways and means to tamper with the basic line of the Party. Working hand in glove, they formed a gang of sworn confederates, and diligently perpetrated sinister secessionist and sectarian activities to insure that those who obeyed them would prosper and those who opposed them would perish. They whipped up a counter-revolutionary wind, ignited counter-revolutionary fires, and created public opinion to hoodwink the people. Feigning compliance, they plotted in camera, frenziedly usurped and seized supreme Party and state leadership and carried out all sorts of despicable and contemptible counter-revolutionary fraudulent deals. They are the most dangerous enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the sworn enemies of the broad masses of workers and revolutionary people.

Our struggle with these "counter-revolutionaries who pretend to be revolutionaries" is a life-and-death combat between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism, and a struggle of unparallel importance for combating and guarding against revisionism and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to insure that our Party will not degenerate and our state will not change its color. In this struggle, we must rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, thoroughly expose and criticize the monstrous crimes of the "gang of four," heighten our consciousness in persitently implementing the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," enrich our experience in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

In their hearts, the people, the Party and the Party members hate with a vengeance people who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire. This truth has been repeatedly proven by the history of class struggle in our Party over the past 55 years. From Ch'en Tu-hsiu onward, all past opportunist and revisionist chieftains who betrayed Marxism, practiced disunity, embarked on conspiracy, and went against the historical current had been mercilessly spurned by the people and consigned to the garbage pile of history. At present, the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan who again sprang out to oppose the Party and seize power, are likewise devoid of popular support and are extremely isolated and weak. Although they ran wild for a time, yet the moment the people rose in force, they immediately disintegrated like tiles and sank under. This is a very good case in point.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, these capitalist-roaders who practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, and intrigued and conspired, are the best teachers by negative example. The more unbridled their counter-revolutionary activities, the better they can tamper and educate the broad masses of the people. By way of this struggle, we have deepened our understanding of the basic line of the Party and more profoundly recognized the extreme importance of the study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In this struggle, the workers of our whole mill are determined to use this incomparably sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to expose the sinister essence of this

"gang of four" and its counter-revolutionary tactics, improve our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raise our awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present, an excellent situation prevails in the situation of revolution and production in our mill. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers and cadres have carried on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and in response to the call of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, whipped up a new upsurge in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They decide to read through as fast as possible the four volumes of eloquent writings of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung. Many of the worker-theorist groups also assiduously study Chairman Mao's writings according to the three component parts of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism or the listed topics. Since the middle of September, stable and high output has all along been maintained in the whole mill. Inspired by the great victory of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing at a single move the plot of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to oppose the Party and seize power, the broad masses of workers and cadres of the whole mill, with higher militant passion for thoroughly criticizing the monstrous crime of the "gang of four" and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, are in the course of unremittingly scoring new outstanding achievements to develop the present excellent situation and scathingly attacking with solid action the "gang of four" for opposing the Party and usurping state. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and in close conjunction with the reality of actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, we are determined to study even more assiduously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" in order to score new victories in combating and guarding against revisionism, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the socialist revolution and construction, and to make still greater contributions toward fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plans and setting the highest record in steel production in the history of our mill.

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Peking Printers Hail Victory in Shattering
"Gang of Four" by CPC Central Committee
Headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

some 3,000 workers and cadres in the peking hsinhua printing house warmly hailed the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hailed the great victory in the smashing of the plot by the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

at factory and workshop celebration meetings, workers said: "this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance in upholding chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism and preventing capitalist restoration."

the struggles in smashing the anti-party clique of four furthered their understanding that to carry out chairman mao's behests and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, it is imperative to redouble study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and raise the ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism. in the factory there is a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and workers are doing a lot of reading in their domitories after hours.

while restudying the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", the workers are laying emphasis on studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his important instructions issued after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in connection with the realities of the current struggle between the two classes and two lines. they are thus getting a deeper understanding of chairman mao's brilliant thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party". the workers point out: facts prove that the anti-party "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist road. their coming to power would mean revisionism coming to power, fascism taking over and a restoration of capitalism.

in the days of celebrations and in response to the call of the party central committee, the workers

of the printing house persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production and did their work still better.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the printing house has printed more than 30 million copies of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, more than 80 million copies of works by chairman mao and 16 hundred million portraits of chairman mao. now, worker's applications to take part in the printing of the "selected works of mao tsetung" have been pouring into the party committee of the printing house. the workers have pledged to bring into full play their revolutionary energy and achieve the fastest and best results in printing volume five of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the following volumes and the "collected works of mao tsetung".

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Forever Advance Along the Navigation Course Charted by Chairman Mao

by

the whole body of revolutionary comrades of the
State Council's Office of the Leading Group for
the Rustication of Educated Youth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1976)

Chairman Mao is the greatest contemporary Marxist, the great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and the oppressed people as well as the Great Savior unforgettable to the people of all nationalities in our country generation after generation. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought has enriched the Marxist treasure-house of theory, clearly pointed out the orientation of struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world, given impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and of the cause of opposition to imperialism and hegemony of the people of all countries in the world, and pushed forward the history of mankind. The glorious chapters written by the great leader Chairman Mao for the Chinese and world revolution and the high merit and great achievements rendered by him will be evergreen. Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever and will forever illuminate the road of advance of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

Chairman Mao was most concerned with the younger generation, and he pinned his hope on the young people. For the sake of bringing up and training hundreds of thousands of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause for combating and preventing revisionism, he personally opened up the golden road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants for all revolutionary youth and also personally fostered such a socialist thing as the rustication of educated youth. This revolutionary thing has grown up in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Without Chairman Mao's loving care, there would not have been the vigorous movement for the rustication of educated youth today.

We will never forget that as early as in the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao personally wrote the brilliant article, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," for guiding and encouraging the broad masses of revolutionary youth of China in those war years "to march forward to the bright future." We will never forget that during the upsurge of socialist transformation, it was the far-sighted Chairman Mao who issued the call: "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." Before the great cultural revolution, there were over a million of educated youth who broke through all kinds of obstacles to go to the countryside and frontierland.

We will never forget that when Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly publicized "the theory of studying in order to become officials" and "the theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and vainly attempted to stifle this socialist shoot, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution to smash their plot for restoration and further pointed out clearly: "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." In less than three years, there were six million educated youth going to the countryside.

We will never forget that when Lin Piao viciously attacked the sending of educated youth to the countryside as "reform by labor in disguise," stirred up the evil wind and vainly attempted to sabotage this revolutionary movement, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification campaign and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus shattering their attack. He also personally wrote an important reply to Comrade Li Ch'ing-lin, parent of an educated youth, in which he gave all-round consideration to solving problems in educated youth work and adhered to the correct orientation of sending educated youth to the countryside.

We will never forget that when Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party slashed on a large scale the socialist new things, Chairman Mao gave important instructions on the letter from the 12 representatives of educated youth who attended the National Conference on hearing from Tachai in Agriculture, thus encouraging the broad masses of educated youth to brave the storm of class struggle, settle in the countryside and take up farming with determination. In particular, in the course of deepening of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, he again issued on February 12 this year important directives on educated youth work, thus giving stronger support to this socialist new thing of rustication of educated youth, putting to rout the evil wind of "uprooting" for restoration whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and further consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the movement to send educated youth to the countryside.

Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas, warm concern and patient teachings are deeply engraved on our minds and the minds of 14,000,000 educated youth sent to the countryside, and they forever guide us to advance victoriously.

Right at the time of our further carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the question of educated youth, our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao has unfortunately left us forever. How much we need him to personally direct our fighting! Our grief is beyond description.

Chairman Mao's heart is linked with ours. Chairman Mao will forever live in our hearts! We are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn our deep yearning and grief into boundless strength, and contribute our everything toward carrying out Chairman Mao's behests. We will resolutely defend the solidarity and unity of the Party, closely rally

round the Party Central Committee, assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao under the leadership of the Party, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to launch struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, strive to carry out properly educated youth work, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight heroically for building our country into a powerful socialist state that will never change color and for the ultimate realization of communism.

We will firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's series of important directives on educated youth work, "act according to the principles laid down," and carry through to the end this great socialist revolution in the rustication of educated youth. We will persistently criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, restrict bourgeois rights and wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. We millions of rusticated educated young people are resolved to consistently carry out and defend with our lives Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries vainly attempt to pin their hope of capitalist restoration on third or fourth generation of our country, we must shatter with thoroughness this counter-revolutionary pipedream of theirs.

* * *

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT IN THE ARMY

Study Chairman Mao's Works More Assiduously

by

the "Red 9th Company, a Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works" of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1976)

The passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is an inestimable loss to the people of our country and the revolutionary people of the world. As we, the comrades of our company, recall the fighting course of our company which followed Chairman Mao in fighting south and north, our hearts are filled with overwhelming grief and we are further inspired to carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Our company was a Red Army company personally built by Chairman Mao when he led the Autumn Harvest Uprising. From the first day after the founding of our company, we were nurtured by Mao Tsetung thought. In the period of the struggle on the Chingkang Mountains, Lin Piao spread pessimistic ideas and doubted how long the red banner could fly. Chairman Mao wrote "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" to criticize these pessimistic ideas, thus enabling the comrades of our company and the overwhelming majority of the comrades of the Red Army at that time to see through the mist, get a clear picture of the facts and strengthen their confidence in the sure victory of revolution. On the Long March, the comrades wrote on their knapsacks Chairman Mao's instructions and calls and pasted copies of these instructions and calls on the roadsides, so that they could study while advancing. On the vast uninhabited grassland, when we happened to come upon a dilapidated matshed left behind by nomads, the comrades of the whole company would rather sleep on grass in the open and decorate the matshed as a "Lenin room" for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung. For several decades, this fine tradition has been passed on from generation to generation.

In 1959, in the struggle to oppose P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao called on the comrades of the whole Party to read seriusly, to fight arduously and to vanquish the revisionist trend of thought ideologically and politically. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we joined the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country in whipping up an upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's works. In 1962, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Never forget class struggle." The commanders and fighters of our whole company seriously studied Chairman Mao's expositions on the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, continuously strenghtened the concept of class struggle, waged struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideas and promote proletarian ideas in the ideological sphere, and pushed the study of Chairman Mao's works to a new height. On July 1964, the higher level awarded our company the glorious title, "Red 9th Company, a Model in Studying Chairman Mao's Works."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the cadres and fighters of the whole company linked the study of the series of Chairman Mao's important directives with the penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Around summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing put forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The cadres and fighters armed with Mao Tsetung thought immediately criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Deputy political instructor Yü Hsiao-p'ing pooled together the opinions of the comrades of the whole company, and wrote in May a letter to the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, clearly pointing out the then prevailing erroneous trend of replacing the key link with something else. In practice, they perseveringly worked in contravention of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's erroneous line. As soon as the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started, the whole company plunged into battle, further strengthening its building in the course of struggle. While participating the anti-quake struggle and relief work in the Tangshan-Fengnan area, we, in compliance with Chairman Mao's important instructions, such as the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and judged the enemy activity by the conditions of the disaster. We fought against natural disasters and against the class enemy and especially against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thereby continuously winning victories in anti-quake and relief work.

From the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains to the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Chairman Mao's teachings have all along inspired our revolutionary fighters, one generation after another, to forge ahead and Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking has all along directed us to win one victory after another. To carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, we must study more assiduously the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Only by studying well the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao can we become conscious fighters in the proletarian revolution, adhere better to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao. The comrades of our whole company solemnly vow: Our profound proletarian love for Chairman Mao will never change! Our fine tradition of assiduously studying the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao will never change! Our determination to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will never change! Our red hearts imbued with the determination to follow the direction charted by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will never change!

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MESSAGES OF SALUTATIONS

Messages of Salute to Chairman Hua, Party Central Committee and Its Military Commission from More Provinces and PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

messages of salute to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee have been sent by the shantung provincial committee of the communist party of china and the provincial revolutionary committee, and by the celebration rallies held by armymen and people in the provinces of kiangsu, anhwei, chekiang, fukien and kiangsi. the tsinan, nanking and foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army have also sent messages of salute to chairman hua, the party central committee and the military commission of the party central committee. these messages warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hail the great victory achieved in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp the party and state power.

the messages unanimously point out: comrade hua kuo-feng was selected personally by the great leader chairman mao to succeed him, is the leader of our party and the man at the helm of our revolution in whom we trust. his appointment represents the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. we hereby express our whole-hearted support and full trust.

the messages warmly hail the great victory achieved by the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in faithfully carrying out chairman mao's behest and at a critical moment of the chinese revolution adopting decisive measures to smash the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp the party and state power. they say: the struggle between us and the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, and marxism and revisionism. without the eradication of this "gang of four", our country could not have peace, our party would degenerate into a revisionist party and our country would change its political colour. the smashing of this gang has won universal support and cheers and is being celebrated throughout the country.

our party is becoming even stronger and more united, and developing even greater fighting power in the course of this struggle; the proletarian dictatorship in our country is becoming even more consolidated, and our army more invincible, our people more militant and vigorous, and our socialist revolution and construction developing more rapidly. there is now greater surety for the realization of the grand plan advanced by chairman mao for the all-round modernisation of agriculture, industry, national defence and sciences and technology before the end of the century.

the message of the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee and the provincial revolutionary committee says in denouncing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" that the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, wantonly tampered with chairman mao's directives, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international issues and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-right line. they practised revisionism in the guise of marxism and engaged in splittism and conspiracies in an attempt to overthrow the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, to usurp the supreme party and state leadership, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. their crimes are numerous. they were a bunch of conspirators and careerists who stopped at nothing in doing evil and therefore lost all popular sympathy. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. they had vicious motives and resorted to despicable means, caused harm to the party, the country, the army and the people and were deadly enemies of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the message points out that the smashing of the anti-party clique is a great victory for the proletariat, and one of decisive significance in repulsing the attacks of the bourgeoisie.

the message of kiangsu province says: "our party once again has a leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng. we are looking forward to the future of our party and state and to the inevitable triumph of communism with full confidence. we deeply love and warmly support the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, will firmly obey its orders, uphold the unity and unification of the party and wage a resolute struggle against any statement and action detrimental to the party unity."

the message says: "the 'gang of four' engaged in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to overthrow a large number of leading party, government and army comrades in the central organs and various localities and to usurp party and state leadership. they sabotaged chairman mao's strategic plans, went their own way, established their own system inside the party, did as they wished, lorded it over others and placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee. they worshipped foreign things and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship and engaged in capitulationism and national betrayal. they committed towering crimes. if they had come to power, it would have meant returning the bourgeoisie to power, restoring the counter-revolutionaries and turning the country over to fascism. as a result the revolutionary people would have suffered again, millions of heads would have rolled, and the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao would have been lost. we will never tolerate this. the crushing of the counter-revolutionary scheme of the 'gang of four' by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has prevented the restaging in china of the tragedy of turning the soviet union into a revisionist country by the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique."

the message of anhwei says that since the passing of our great leader and teacher chairman mao, the armymen and people in anhwei province have been unanimous in their hope that the remains of chairman mao would be kept intact so that hundreds of millions of people would be able to pay their respects, and also that chairman mao's works would be compiled, edited and published at the soonest possible date so that the masses would be able to study, grasp and better practise mao tsetung thought. they have unanimously express the hope that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng will wage a resolute struggle against any conspirators and careerists who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and practise revisionism and that it will lead the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered. the message says: now the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is carrying out a series of important resolutions, decisions and policies which reflect what is in our hearts. this shows that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng represents the common aspirations of people in their hundreds of millions and that they are of one heart with us. the party founded and nurtured by chairman

mao himself and tempered for more than 50 years has worthy successors and is thriving. we have full trust in and firm support for the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

in their messages the armymen and people of chekiang, fukien and kiangsi declared that they would rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, start a new upsurge in the study of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. they would adhere to the basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." they would wage a resolute struggle against the anti-party "gang of four", further consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and continue to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they would do their work still better for new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

in their messages the commanders and fighters of the tsinan and nanking units and the party committee of the foochow units of the p.l.a. heartily supported comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and of its military commission and warmly hailed the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp the party and state power. they pledged they would conscientiously carry out chairman mao's proletarian line in army building, strengthen the building of the army units and the militia, heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude. they were determined to liberate taiwan. they expressed their determination to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great socialist motherland, and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

REORGANIZATION OF CCP SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Armymen and Civilians in Shanghai Firmly Support Party Central Committee Decision to Place Comrades Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Peng Chung in Charge of Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, Warmly Hail Party Central Committee Decision to Dismiss Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Wang Hung-wen from All Their Posts Inside and Outside Party in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1976)

in the joyous days of warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the great victory in shattering the scheme of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has decided on the appointment of comrade su chen-hua concurrently as first secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, comrade ni chih-fu concurrently as second secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee and first vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and comrade peng chung as third secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee and second vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. the party central committee has also decided to dismiss chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and wang hung-wen from all the posts they held inside and outside the party in shanghai. rejoicing at this excellent news, the armymen and civilians in shanghai firmly support and enthusiastically hail the brilliant decision of the party central committee headed by chairman hua and heartily welcome the three leading comrades, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and peng chung, to take charge of the work in shanghai.

on the evening of october 27, the shanghai municipal party committee called a meeting of party-member cadres at which the three leading comrades, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and peng chung, were introduced. comrade su chen-hua read out the party central committee decision amid prolonged, thunderous applause. the participants shouted: "resolutely support the wise decision of the party central committee headed by chairman hua excl." "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua excl." and "down with the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique excl." comrade su chen-hua made an important speech at the meeting. he said: shanghai is the birthplace of our party. during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself, the "january storm" was started in shanghai.

the shanghai people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. in his life time, our great leader and teacher chairman mao paid special attention to shanghai; he came to shanghai many times and gave a series of important directives. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and led by the party, the shanghai people, especially the shanghai working class, have made important contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. shanghai is a city led by the party central committee, a city belonging to the people throughout the country as well as the ten million armymen and civilians living here, a heroic city with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. the anti-party "gang of four" was daydreaming when it tried to make shanghai a base for their usurpation of party and state power and restoration of capitalism. facts show that the party members, cadres, commanders and fighters of the three services of the p.l.a. stationed in shanghai and people in shanghai are loyal to the party and loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line. once the anti-party schemes of the "gang of four" were exposed, the indignation of the shanghai armymen and people at the "gang of four" erupted like a volcano and they have risen up to denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four". the anti-party "gang of four" is only a handful of persons. with their numerous crimes, they have lost all popular support and are extremely isolated and feeble.

after speaking about the plan for deepening the struggle in shanghai against the anti-party "gang of four", comrade su chen-hua pointed out: we must rely on the working class wholeheartedly, unite with over 95 per cent of the cadres and masses and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely carry out the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-party "gang of four", continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we should stick to the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young, and protect those new emerging forces that live up to the five requirements put forward by chairman mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the new socialist things. we should correctly treat the cultural revolution, the masses and ourselves, and educate those comrades whose attitudes are not so correct. we should strengthen the unity of the party,

government, army and civilians. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we have the conviction and determination to do a good job in all fields of work in shanghai together with the cadres and masses, and live up to the ardent expectations of chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee.

comrade chou chun-lin, secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, said at the meeting: we, the people's army and militia, warmly support this brilliant decision of the party central committee headed by chairman hua. we will obey its orders in all our actions and struggle resolutely to the end against the "gang of four".

at the meeting, ma tien-shui, secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee, also voiced his firm support for the decision of the party central committee headed by chairman hua to place comrades su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and peng chung in charge of the work of the shanghai municipal party committee, and for the party central committee decision on the dismissal of chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and wang hung-wen from all the posts they held inside and outside the party in shanghai.

the wise decision of the party central committee transmitted by comrade su chen-hua was quickly made known to the masses of cadres and people via the party organizations at different levels. elated, armymen and civilians here staged demonstrations and put up huge red posters with inscriptions hailing the decision. contingent after contingent of rejoicing people from all walks of life, beating drums and cymbals and carrying a multitude of red flags, came to the shanghai municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee located on the bund to celebrate the happy occasion. the scene showed once again the proletarian feelings of the armymen and civilians in the city, their boundless love for and trust in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, and their strong determination to carry the struggle against the anti-party "gang of four" through to the end. the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals said with excitement: this wise decision made by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng fully accords with our aspiration and we have been looking forward to it for a long time. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, firmly accept the leadership of the party central committee, obey the orders of the party central committee in all our actions, do everything as directed by the party central committee, carry out the behests of our great leader and teacher

chairman mao, bring about a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, thoroughly expose, repudiate and denounce the towering crimes of the anti-party "gang of four", raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and our awareness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in this great struggle, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

Situation in Shanghai Is Excellent, Inspiring

-- Article by Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

following is a commentator's article in the "people's daily" of october 30, entitled "situation in shanghai is excellent and inspiring":

shanghai is seething. the ten million people there are rejoicing. all along the whangpoo river thunderous cheers are heard as the armymen and civilians in shanghai enthusiastically celebrate the acquirement by our party of a new leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng and hail the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

in these happy days, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has decided to place comrades su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and peng chung in charge of the work of the shanghai municipal party committee and dismiss chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and wang hung-wen from all their posts inside and outside the party in shanghai. this shows the party central committee's loving care and great support for the armymen and civilians in shanghai and has won their warm support.

for quite a long time, the anti-party "gang of four" carried out many anti-party conspiratorial activities behind the backs of the party central committee and the people of shanghai. even when their collapse was imminent, they were still putting up stubborn resistance in a last-ditch struggle. just as chairman mao said, "the reactionaries will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own toes." the conspirators and careerists wang hung-wen,

chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan completely lost popular support and were extremely isolated in shanghai as well as in other parts of china. the more they did, the more thoroughly they exposed themselves. their perverse actions had long been discerned by the people of shanghai, who hated them in heart. when the "gang of four" was exposed, the anger of the people of shanghai erupted like a volcano. with great proletarian indignation, they denounced the towering crimes committed by the "gang of four". wang, chang, chiang, yao are now like rats scurrying across the street with everybody yelling "beat them excl. beat them excl.".

shanghai is the birthplace of the great communist party of china. the working class and other people of shanghai have a glorious revolutionary tradition. the great leader chairman mao paid great attention to the working class and other revolutionary people of shanghai. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the shanghai people started the "january storm" in the great proletarian cultural revolution, which pushed forward the cultural revolution in all parts of the country. they also made great achievements in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and in grasping revolution and promoting production. carrying on the revolutionary spirit of the "january storm", they are now launching a fierce attack against wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, the bunch of unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. in this struggle, the working class and other people in shanghai, the broad masses of party members and cadres, have obeyed the commands of the party central committee in all their actions, maintained a clear-cut and firm stand, fought heroically and made important contributions. the three services of the p.l.a. stationed in shanghai have joined the broad masses of people in a united struggle and won new merits for themselves. the shanghai militia have stood firmly on the side of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. the shanghai working class is indeed armed with mao tsetung thought and has a high level of political consciousness, the p.l.a. men stationed in shanghai are indeed people's soldiers loyal to the party and loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the people of shanghai are indeed a heroic people. let us salute the heroic armymen and civilians in shanghai excl.

the situation in shanghai is excellent and very inspiring. rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng,

following its strategic plan and keeping firmly to the general orientation of the struggle, the people of shanghai are concentrating their fire on the "gang of four", exposing and repudiating its counter-revolutionary crimes politically, ideologically and organizationally. they are diligently studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and striving to grasp the weapon of criticism. they are firmly adhering to chairman mao's proletarian line and policies and forming a mighty revolutionary contingent by uniting with all forces that can be united with. they are actively supporting the new socialist things, and consolidating and developing the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are keeping firmly to the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". the revolution there is surging and production is rising remarkably. all this is very important for further developing the excellent situation.

the shanghai people are of one heart with the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and with the people throughout the country. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and the leadership of the shanghai municipal party committee, they are determined to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the great struggle to smash the anti-party "gang of four" through to the end. we are convinced that, in this struggle, the working class and other revolutionary people of shanghai will do still better in all work and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction in our country.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

County Party Secretaries Serve as People's Commune Members

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 28, 1976)

since the beginning of this year, secretaries and other leading members of almost all county party committees in the central china province of hupeh have taken turns to serve in communes for a month, eating, living and working alongside the commune members.

this is a new development arising from chairman mao's instruction that cadres should take part in collective productive labour. it is the result of the deep-going study of chairman mao's theories on the proletarian dictatorship and has appeared in the course of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reserve correct verdicts. cadres in various parts of the country go to factories and people's communes on a rotation basis to serve as workers and peasants in order to strengthen their revolutionization of thinking, restrict bourgeois right and forge closer links with the masses.

the party committee of wuchang county in the province began this practice last spring, at the suggestion of wang shao-pin, the county party secretary. wang shao-pin himself was the first to act on the proposal.

wang shao-pin, a farm labourer in the old society, shouldered his bed roll and tools and went to a production team of the tachiao people's commune one day last april. to the local peasants he said: "i'm here as a commune member, one of you. i'm placing myself under your supervision and looking forward to your help." the commune members accepted him warmly. a poor peasant in his seventies said: "in the old days, when a county magistrate took to the road, he was carried in a sedan chair by eight men; nowadays, county party secretaries, leave off official airs and are the same as we are. they are truly good cadres nurtured by chairman mao's teaching excl." it was then the busy farming season. wang shao-pin set down his bed roll, took off his shoes and joined the commune members in the fields where they were nursing rice seedlings.

throughout his one-month period there, wang shao-pin took his work assignments from the team leader like the other commune members. he went to work with the commune members in the field every morning, and never left a moment earlier than the others.

he always came forward to carry grass and manure by shoulder pole, the two heaviest and dirtiest jobs there.

with the commune members wang shao-pin studied chairman mao's works and chairman mao's important instructions at the political evening school and in the fields took part in criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during work breaks, he was always the first to start singing revolutionary songs. he and the other commune members ran a wall bulletin, entitled "the great proletarian cultural revolution is fine excl." he had frequent heart-to-heart talks with the local people, who said of him, "old wang is really a good 'commune member'." wherever he was, wang shao-pin insisted on being treated like an ordinary commune member without privileges of any kind. local people realized that wang worked hard all day long and went to bed very late. once they decided that they must persuade him to take a longer sleep. but wang shao-pin refused and said, "i, like you, would work hard to build socialism. i may be tired, but i'm happy to be here with you." no matter how late he got to bed, he was always up in time for the morning shift.

wang shao-pin made every effort to learn from the local commune members and keep close ties with them.

wang joined the peasants in a project to improve low marshland. while digging the canals, an old poor peasant showed his suggestion of ways to save labour power to wang shao-pin. thanks to the adoption of the plan by the commune cadres at wang shao-pin's urging, the farmland was expanded at a great saving of labour power. later, wang shao-pin summed up this experience and made it known throughout the county.

after completing his month of village life, wang shao-pin often returned to the tachiao people's commune to take part in collective labour at times when he was not busy. on holidays or festival days he sometimes brought his children along who also joined in the work. the commune members frequently sought him out to tell him their problems and ask his advice.

in the first 8 months of this year, more than 100 leading cadres of the wuchang county party committee and the institutions there at the county level have served a month's turn as commune members in the villages.

after the passing away of our great leader chairman mao, cadres of hupeh province have pledged to adhere

to chairman mao's teaching that "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people", combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

EDUCATION

Education in North China Mountain Area Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 29, 1976)

tsunhua county, a mountainous area in north china, has set up an educational network of kindergartens, primary and middle schools, a may 7 college, political evening schools and peasants' sparetime colleges. this not only provides the labouring people and their children with the opportunity to get an education, but trains large numbers of new-type peasants having both socialist consciousness and culture.

situated 170 kilometres east of peking, tsunhua county is one of the advanced units in learning from national pace-setter tachai in agriculture. before liberation, the labouring people had not the chance even to learn to read and write. many mountain villages were called "illiterate villages." now the 692 production brigades in this county have their own primary schools with affiliated kindergartens, and over 98 percent of school-age children are in school. the county has 196 junior middle schools, 71 senior middle schools and one may 7 college. 44 people's communes are running their own peasants' sparetime colleges. there are about 200,000 peasants studying in the political evening schools. this vigorous development of education in tsunhua county is attributed to implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in education.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county was under liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line which meant stressing that schools must be "regular". as a result, more than 80 production brigades of the county had no primary school. for children living in the mountain villages, getting to schools was virtually impossible.

during the cultural revolution, the party organizations at various levels in tsunhua county made the educational revolution a major aim. they

mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants to run schools so as to ensure firm proletarian leadership in the educational field.

the county party committee sent a fact-finding team to the mountain villages, communes, brigades and schools, and on the basis of its investigations worked out a program to develop county-wide education. it adopted the principle of "walking on two legs" to meet the needs of the countryside, that is, state development of education on the one hand and on the other, full mobilization of and reliance on communes and brigades to run the schools.

houchiachai commune of tsunhua county has made primary school education universal this way. it has increased middle school students from 80 to 600 and established a peasants' sparetime college as well. all the nine production brigades of this commune have set up political evening schools.

with the establishment of the new schools arose a need for large numbers of teachers, school buildings and funds. party organizations at various levels of the county solved these problems through self-reliance. they trained teachers by their own efforts, and at the same time recruited experienced poor and lower-middle peasants, workers, cadres and doctors to serve as parttime teachers. shashihyu production brigade, which set up a nine-year primary and middle school last year, was short of classrooms for the middle school. teachers and students went to the mountain to quarry stone and open up wasteland. in this way they accumulated over 10,000 yuan to build 16 school buildings.

many schools ran their own small farms, forest farms and breeding farms, whose income last year amounted to one-third of the county's expenditure on education. kindergarten and primary and secondary school education in the county is now free in the main.

the schools attach first importance to ideological remoulding and take class struggle as the main lesson. poor and lower-middle peasants are often asked to give lectures on family and village histories and agricultural knowledge. this is seen as helping pupils decide to strike roots in the mountain areas and farm for the revolution.

the county's may 7 college has trained about 700 students for the countryside. other sparetime colleges have trained thousands of barefoot doctors, electricians, technicians, accountants, teachers and theoretical instructors. these people have played an important role in the socialist revolution and production in the countryside.

CHINA'S EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Two Decades of China's Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 29, 1976)

china's export commodities fair is twenty years old as its autumn session opened with grand ceremony in south china's largest city of kwangchow on october 15.

following the great leader and teacher chairman mao's instructions and the principle of "equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs", through the fair china's various import and export corporations have in the last two decades made important contributions to the promotion of trade and friendship with various countries of the world.

china's trade with foreign countries continues to expand as her socialist economy continues to develop vigorously under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the first fair, which was held in 1957, occupied a floor space of only 12,000 square metres. it has since expanded so quickly that in 1974 it had to move to a new site with a floor space of 110,000 square metres. samples of various export commodities on display and the products that represent china's achievements in economic construction have increased from 12,000 to 40,000 at the current session. each session has something new on display. the number of visitors has also kept increasing, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the first session of the fair played host to only 1,200 from 20 countries and regions. in recent years, however, the fair has had as many as 25,000 visitors coming from more than 100 countries and regions at each session with increasing numbers of people coming from third world developing countries.

the current session, the 40th, opened not long after the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. on display are a variety of samples and products which reflect the fresh, major achievements in china's socialist revolution and construction made by the chinese people as a result of their conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and which display their initiative and creative power in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the 40,000 exhibits in the 12 exhibition halls include samples of export commodities contributed by 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some that reflect the new achievements

in china's industry, agriculture and science and technology, many of which are new. this is the inaugural year of the fifth five-year plan, a year in which the people overcame the effects of a variety of natural disasters including violent earthquakes, floods and droughts and pushed socialist construction a big step forward. the movement to learn from tachai, china's agricultural pace-setter, is developing in depth. output of this year's summer grains hit a new high in succession to the good harvests for 14 years running. the autumn grains also promise a good harvest. the movement to learn from taching is also developing in scope. marked increases have been registered in new products in oil, coal, machinery, electronics, textile and other branches of light industry. the whole exhibition shows that china's economy has developed to a new level.

in the past 27 years, the chinese people have carried out large-scale socialist economic construction by relying on their own strength and wisdom, on the accumulation of funds within the country and on domestic resources in line with chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance. they have turned the old china charactarized by poverty and backwardness into a socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. with the vigorous growth of the national economy, foreign trade has increased rapidly year after year. at present, china has trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions. friendly exchanges between china and trade circles of other countries have grown, the commodities fair being one of the channels. each session of the fair results in large numbers of import and export trade contracts.

on the eve of the founding of new china in 1949, chairman mao said: "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity." acting on this directive and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, trade contact has since then been established with many countries in a planned way. much has been learned from the strong points of these countries and exchanges made in materials, equipment and techniques. this has strengthened the chinese people's ability to build socialism independently and self-reliantly and expedited socialist construction. the chinese people are resolved to adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and his directives on foreign trade and to encourage continued development of economic and technical exchanges and trade relations with other countries.

china has consistently upheld the principle of mutual respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs in her trade relations with other countries. this has made a strong impression on guests from various countries and regions participating in commodities fair. china has paid great attention to the development of trade with third world countries on the principle of mutual promotion of economic development and in accordance with mutual requirements and possibility. trade relations have been established with over 120 countries and regions belonging to the third world.

the volume of china's trade with developing countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america in 1975 was three times that in 1970. she is firmly opposed to the plunder of the resources of other countries by the two superpowers and their interference in the economies and domestic affairs of these countries in the name of "trade" and "aid".

foreign trade is a component of china's national economy and grows according to plan. china has a vast territory and rich resources with latent capacities in foreign trade. at present, the prospects are excellent for the further development of china's socialist economy and trade with foreign countries. the chinese people are rallying closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, are waging a resolute struggle against the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan who plotted to usurp party and state power, and are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the chinese export commodities fair will contribute to further promoting china's trade with foreign countries and to increasing friendship between the people of china and other countries.

WOMEN DRILLERS

Women Drillers at Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 29, 1976)

a national record in women's monthly drilling footage of 10,300 metres has been set by the women's drilling team at taching oilfield in the recent drive to open up new oilfields.

this record, set by a women's team with only two years of drilling experience, matches the results of many fine men's drilling teams, at taching and elsewhere.

this monthly figure is one-seventh of the total sum of the drilling footage done in the whole country between 1907 and 1949.

wu tao, a young political instructor of the team, said proudly: "our achievement will boost the morale of new china's labouring women. with this record we have completely broken with all old traditional ideas and written a new page in the annals of women's emancipation."

the taching women's drilling team was founded in march 1974, during the high tide of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. confucius, the reactionary political representative of moribund slave-owner class over two thousand years ago fathered the philosophy that "men are superior to women". to thoroughly smash the mental shackles of this concept in women and to deepen the revolution in the ideological field, a group of young girls at taching applied to the headquarters' party committee for permission to set up a drilling team of their own. they did this in the light of chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." this revolutionary application was warmly supported and approved by the party committee. thus, the first women's drilling team was founded with 49 members at the taching oilfield.

some members of this drilling team, which now has grown to 102, are daughters of taching oil workers, and others are educated youth from peking, shanghai, tientsin and harbin. the average age of the team is 20.

20-year-old wu tsai-hsia came to taching in april last year and was promoted to the post of drill operator after ten months. now, she can direct a squad of workers as expertly as a veteran drill

operator. speaking of her experiences, she said: "it is said that the responsibility of a drill operator is heavy and that capability in handling the control rod decides not only the success or failure of the well but also the life and death of the workers. according to past regulations, only fourth or fifth grade workers were allowed to handle the control rod. my other few colleagues and i are all young workers with little experience. yet after some practice we were able to work as drill operators. this proves that as long as we are daring and diligent in learning and practice we can grasp any kind of complicated technique."

speaking of their work, the women drillers said: "in the early years of the sixties, veteran oil workers, with 'iron man' wang chin-hsi as representative, excavated and built taching under extremely difficult conditions and made outstanding contributions to doing away with the backwardness in china's oil industry. today, in the seventies, we are fortunate enough to be taking part in the excavation of new fields. we will certainly bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle of the older generation and dedicate ourselves to the oil industry of the motherland." it is in this spirit that the girls plunged into the work.

oil drilling is by no means an easy job for women. every part of the drill weighs at least 40 to 50 kilogrammes and the mere sight of the 40 metre high oil derrick makes some people dizzy. working all year round in the open air, the drillers are covered in snow in winter and mud in summer.

"but", wu tao said: "we revolutionary youth cannot be cowed by difficulties." they practised repeatedly in order to adapt themselves to the work and to overcome their dizziness on the derricks.

with the help of the veteran workers, the girls worked hard, and mastered the necessary operational skills in less a month. the following month they started formally with drilling water wells. they have consecutively succeeded in digging ten water wells within four months. they studied chairman mao's works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and, using them to contrast, analyse and tackle the problems that appeared in their work, gained the mastery of the necessary operational skills, acquainted themselves with the workings of the machinery and with the character and laws governing the drilling wells. this added to their confidence and strength to do their work better.

the girl team started digging oil well last april. on the eve of beginning to work on the first well site, some members were so excited they couldn't

get to sleep. next day, when they began drilling, a crowd gathered round the oil derrick to watch. the women worked hard for seven days running and finally the bit reached to the scheduled depth. as the drill operator smoothly lifted the drilling tools, the crowd broke into applause and calls of congratulation at their successful first battle for oil.

after every well was sunk they summed up their experience on technique and ideology in order to make constant progress, and finally set women's national monthly drilling footage record of 10,300 metres. speaking for the team, wu tao said: "we revolutionary youth do not care about comfortable living and prefer to temper ourselves in hardship conditions; we are not seeking enjoyment or to be bourgeois 'ladies'. we are determined to become a new communist generation which has thoroughly broken with old traditional ideas. we strive to produce more and better oil for our motherland."

the party organizations showed warm concern for the women's drilling team. the headquarters party committee organized the team members to visit the "iron man" wang chin-hsi exhibition, runs study classes for them, invited veteran workers to tell of their past sufferings and present happy life, and about the glorious history of the taching oilfield since the early years of the sixties when it was opened. it encouraged them to do their best to be good successors and win honour for chairman mao's revolutionary line and for chinese women. the party committee also assigned veteran workers with fine quality and rich experience in production to help them politically and technically and in their daily life.

SMALL CEMENT PLANTS

Small Cement Plants in Sinkiang's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 29, 1976)

there is a number of county-run small cement plants serving agriculture in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, in line with chairman mao's principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the cement plant of palikun autonomous county of kazakh nationality produced 4,500 tons of cement last year as against some 70 tons in 1965 when the plant was set up. it is going to turn out more than 6,000 tons this year.

over 90 percent of the cement produced by the plant is used for building water conservancy projects in the county. with this cement, the county has built 34 trunk and branch canals totalling 230 kilometres long, 900 sluice gates, five small and medium-sized reservoirs, and many other projects. these projects benefit 12,000 hectares of farmland. the county's grain output kept increasing every year in the last decade. the 1975 output doubled that of 1965. livestock-breeding has also expanded.

situated at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains, this county is inhabited by people of kazakh, hui and han nationalities. its abundant water resources were not tapped before liberation. the local people built some water conservancy projects after liberation under the leadership of the county party committee. this brought improvement in farming and animal husbandry. the earth-made irrigation channels, however, leaked easily and could not contain floods.

in 1964, chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". having summed up their experience in controlling water, the local peasants and herdsmen were determined to build cement projects to improve the condition.

urumchi has provided material support for the county's development. but owing to the difficulty of access to this remote frontier county, the county party committee and peasants and herdsmen decided to produce cement themselves by using local resources.

some twenty commune peasants of various nationalities, who had not made cement or touched machines before, came together in a civilian house and set to work.

defying difficulties and working hard for three months, they finally succeeded in producing cement. they accumulated funds in production and used them to buy more equipment, including ball mill, pulverizer and feeder. they also built a small vertical kiln and a laboratory.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Central China Province Produces More Chemical Fertilizer

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 28, 1976)

the chemical fertilizer industry in central china's honan province has grown rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of "walking on two legs" -- the simultaneous development of national and local industry, of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and of modern and indigenous methods.

the province now has 148 nitrogenous and 100 phosphorus fertilizer plants. production capacity of the small plants accounted for 73.5 per cent of the provincial total.

all 126 counties and cities in the province have from one to four small chemical fertilizer plants. the total output of chemical fertilizer in honan in 1975 was 2,030,000 tons or nine times more than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the first seven months of this year nitrogenous fertilizer output was 13.5 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

before liberation, honan had no chemical fertilizer industry at all. in the early years after liberation it was developed to some extent but before the cultural revolution teng hsiao-ping, in collusion with liu shao-chi, pushed a revisionist line, went in for things foreign and advocated that building chemical fertilizer plants was not as good as buying them in opposition to chairman mao's instruction on developing medium and small local industries. this put a damper on the people's enthusiasm and initiative. by 1965, the province had only three plants turning out 215,000 tons of chemical fertilizer annually for farm use.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-

chi and lin piao and their method of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministries concerned". under the leadership of party committees at various levels, the people in honan carried out the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", for developing national economy. local industries were developed on a large scale to meet the needs of agriculture by fully utilizing local resources. the chemical fertilizer industry was expanded and the number of plants was increased as well as their size. since 1975, another 27 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants have been built and put into production and 71 are under construction. workers at these fertilizer plants deeply criticized the revisionist philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. the development of technical innovation and renovation and the tapping of potentials has greatly raised productivity. 45 renovated small nitrogenous fertilizer plants have added 119,000 tons to annual output. the development of these plants is a powerful refutation of teng hsiao-ping's idea of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministries concerned".

most of the two hundred small chemical fertilizer plants in the province, both those that are county-run and those that are commune-run, were designed by the workers and their equipment was also made through their own efforts at low cost and with faster result. the average capital investment in every ton of synthetic ammonia for the 100 newly built small nitrogenous fertilizer plants was 20 percent lower than for big and medium-sized plants. in the past the building of a big or medium plant took from 5 to 7 years. but now, by relying on their own efforts, organizing a mass movement and the coordination of various trades, the counties and communes take about three months to build a small plant, three months to instal the equipment and three months for the trial-run, completing the plant within a year's time. plants in the province reduce costs by using as fuel and raw material local pulverized coal or coal with a high sulphur content.

SPORTS

1976 National Women's Athletic Meet Held in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1976)

china's 1976 national women's athletic meet wound up in shanghai recently, with three athletes beating three national records.

the over 460 entrants came from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army.

during the meet, the athletes and coaches, with boundless joy and beating drums and cymbals, joined the shanghai armymen and people in demonstrations, warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission, and warmly hailing the wise and resolute measures taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng against the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. the competitors expressed the determination to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, fight to the end against the anti-party "gang of four" till complete victory.

the athletes showed good sportsmanship and top form during the meet by earnestly implementing the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of courage and tenacity. tai chien-hua of sinkiang twice improved the women's 100-metre hurdles national record, clocking 13.9 and 13.8 seconds. chang chieh of liaoning broke the women's handgrenade throw national record with a toss of 64.66 metres. yang yen-ying of kirin beat the women's 3,000-metre race national record with 9 minutes 38.8 seconds.

1976 National Weightlifting Championships Held in Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Nanking, oct. 29, 1976)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, the 1976 national weightlifting championships took place in wuhsi, east china's kiangsu province, at a time when the entire chinese people are hailing the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission and celebrating the great victory in shattering the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

during the championships, the weightlifters acted conscientiously according to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", encouraged and helped one another to make common progress and set new national records in a number of events. 19-year-old tsai chun-cheng from kwangtung province set the new national records of 100.5 kilogrammes and 215 kilogrammes in the flyweight snatch and two-lift total events. cheng chieh-ming from the people's liberation army team also broke the listed national records in the above two events with 100 kilos and 220 kilos respectively. another flyweightman, wu sheng from the kwangtung team, jerked 124 kilos for a new national record.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

a four-member delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association led by sardar sultan mahmood ghazi, president of the association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

greeting them at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the host association, and wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy here, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, here this morning.

present on the occasion were yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Burmese Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

vice-premier of the state council wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the civil aviation delegation of burma led by u nyunt thein, director of the department of the civil aviation, here this afternoon.

u soe myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

also present were liu tsun-hsin and yen chih-hsiang, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Burmese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Banquet in Honor of Burmese Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

u soe myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy in china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in honour of the visiting burmese civil aviation delegation led by u nyunt thein, director of the department of the civil aviation.

present on the occasion were liu tsun-hsin, director-general, and yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of departments concerned wang nai-tien, cheng jui-sheng and liu ming.

director-general liu tsun-hsin chatted cordially at the banquet with charge d'affaires a. i. u soe myint and leader of the delegation u nyunt thein. both the host and the guests toasted to the steady consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the civil aviation of the two countries.

the burmese civil aviation delegation is scheduled to leave peking to tour china's southern cities before going home.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Democratic Kampuchean Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

the democratic kampuchean government economic and trade delegation led by mey prang, president of the committee of communications, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

pich cheang, ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china, and mrs. pich cheang were present.

while in peking, the delegation visited factories, toured the great wall and one of the ming tombs and had discussions with chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and president of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on october 14 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the fighters and leading organ of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and in my own name, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency on your appointment as the number one responsible member of the chinese communist party to carry on the magnificient task performed so brilliantly and successfully by the great and immortal leader chairman mao tsetung in the interest of peace, justice and progress for the valiant chinese people. i wish you greatest success in your new posts. i avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm our determination to reinforce ceaselessly the ties of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and parties.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Presents Letter of Credence to Comorian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

li jo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the comoros, presented the letter of credence to comorian foreign minister mouzavoir abdallah on october 27, according to a report from moroni.

after the presentation, they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were secretary-general el had and other leading officials of the foreign ministry.

comorian vice-president mohammed hassan ali received the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. on october 20.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Chairman of International Trade Promotion Council Meet Danish Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had a friendly talk on october 28 and 27 respectively with a danish delegation of chamber of commerce with knud olesen, president of the copenhagen chamber of commerce, as its leader and bent andersen, general manager of the east asiatic company ltd., as its deputy leader. they exchanged views on trade affairs between the two sides.

the 24-member danish delegation arrived here on october 25 at the invitation of the china international trade promotion council. it was met at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host council, and k.v. mortensen, danish ambassador to china.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had business talks with the chinese import and export corporations of machinery, metals and minerals,

chemical industry and light industry, and chinese banks. it visited a factory and a subway and went sightseeing to scenic and historical sites. the delegation will soon leave for kwangchow to attend china's autumn export commodities fair.

Communist League of Denmark (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

benito scocozza, chairman of the communist league of denmark (marxist-leninist), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on october 25, extending comradely congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist league of denmark (marxist-leninist) extends to you its comradely congratulations on the occasion of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

in the whole course of its history, the communist party of china has waged many struggles against the enemies both inside and outside the party. under the wise leadership of the late comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has successed in building a socialist society and is triumphantly holding aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism in opposing all attempts to turn socialist china into a bourgeois country. basing its cause on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the communist party of china continues to carry out the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism. there is no doubt that the communist party of china will surely carry on the great cause pioneered by mao tsetung and win still greater victories in the struggle for socialism and communism.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Minister Receives Chinese Agro-technical Team Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

gabonese minister of state for agriculture, stock-breeding and rural development simon essimengane received and had a friendly conversation on october 26 with chin pao-sheng, head, liang kuo-lou, deputy head, and other members, of the chinese agro-technical team, who are leaving for home upon completing their mission in gabon, according to a report from libreville.

the minister expressed satisfaction with the work of the chinese team and also thanks on behalf of president omar bongo and his government.

chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien was present on the occasion.

Gabonese President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon, sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on october 13, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

it is with particular pleasure that i, in my own name and in the name of my government, the democratic party of gabon and all the gabonese people, extend to your excellency the warmest greetings on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we are confident that under your wise leadership, the chinese people will continue to achieve brilliant successes along the road opened up by their deceased great helmsman for their well-being, prosperity and greatness.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 28, 1976)

president sekou toure of guinea received at the presidency here today the outgoing chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were lansana beavogui, guinean prime minister; ismael toure, minister of the domain of economy and finance; keita nfamara, minister of the domain of the rural development; fily cissoko, minister of foreign affairs; mamady kaba, minister of industry and energy; and senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology.

Guinean President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the democratic party of guinea and guinean president, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 13, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i have the pleasure to extend to you on behalf of the entire guinean people, the guinean party and state and in my own name, our warmest and militant congratulations. i am convinced that the great confidence in you shown by the c.p.c. central committee and the entire chinese people will certainly consolidate the great victories that your great country has constantly brought about in the building of an advanced revolutionary society. for my part, i reiterate that we will work by all means at our disposal for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing so agreeably between our two friendly countries in the common struggle waged by our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of exploitation and domination of man by man. while expressing once again my good wishes for your good health, a long life and success in accomplishing smoothly your high responsibilities, i ask your excellency to accept my highest consideration.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

ahmad-ali bahrami, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of iran to the people's republic of china, leaves here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Working Youth Friendship Wing Visiting Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

the japan-china working youth friendship wing visiting group from japan led by hikaru tagami and with hidesuke okabe as secretary-general left peking this morning for southern parts of china.

while in peking, the japanese friends on the visiting group were guests at a reception given by the peking branch of the china international travel service. they visited industrial and educational establishments, had extensive contacts with young people in the capital and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

"Not To Be Deceived or Suppressed"

-- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary on Japanese People's Struggle for Return of Northern Territories

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

the japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern territories is developing in breadth and depth. it enables the japanese masses to see more and more clearly the nature of soviet social-imperialism.

the soviet union which both hates and fears the japanese people's struggle is resorting to intrigues in an attempt to quench the flames of the struggle. seeing that japanese fishermen constitute an important force in the struggle for the return of the northern territories, it frantically seizes japanese fishing boats and detains japanese fishermen, while clamouring that "if they want to fish in safety, they should cease demanding the return of the northern territories". it tries to split the japanese movement for the recovery of the northern territories by shameless threat and the bait of "fishing in safety". when it detects an appeasement mentality in japan which advocates the return of two of the four soviet occupied islands to pave the way for a compromise with the kremlin, it says approvingly that the realist approach will gain the upper hand in japan and tries to stifle the japanese movement for the recovery of the northern territories by making use of the appeasement mentality. by making a fuss over the defection of a soviet pilot in a mig-25, it tries to pressurize japan into dropping the demand for the return of the northern territories. japan's stubborn demand for the northern territories which is under soviet administration has nothing in common with the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and the soviet union, it says. it tries to force the japanese people into submission by accusing them of being "unfriendly".

however, the japanese people will neither be deceived nor be suppressed. they wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the soviet new tsars.

despite the soviet pressure and outrages, japanese fishermen wage a resolute struggle for the recovery of the northern territories together with other circles of japanese people. they defy the soviet fishing fleets on the sea and hold protest demonstrations on land to promote the movement for the recovery of the northern territories. a hokkaido fisherman said: "the return of the northern territories is the urgent desire and demand of our fishermen for many years and an important task of the entire japanese nation and people." a fisherman of over 80 said: "the soviet union never carries out its words. it commits imperialist piracy under the banner of 'socialism'. the soviet assertion is a complete lie. how can fishing in safety be realised without the return of the northern territories?"

the soviet threat and high-handed act have aroused the japanese people's fierce resistance and resolute struggle against soviet hegemonism. last january, representatives of some 50 mass organisations held

a rally in tokyo to vehemently denounce the attack and bullying by a.a. gromyko who was visiting japan. they set up the "council on the northern territorial problem" with the determination to push the national movement for the recovery of the northern territories to a new upsurge throughout the country. leonid brezhnev's attacks on the japanese people's righteous struggle at the 25th soviet revisionist party congress met with counter-blows by the japanese people. the kansai and kanagawa associations for promoting the return of the northern territories successively formed in osaka and yokohama last june severely condemned brezhnev for his slanders which "lay bare the great-power chauvinism, expansionism and hegemonism of the soviet union". they solemnly declared: the demand for the unconditional return of japan's inherent territories, the four northern islands under unjustifiable soviet occupation, is a just struggle for the restoration of state sovereignty and complete independence of japan, which constitutes an urgent issue of the japanese people.

a wave of struggle was unfolded in hokkaido and various cities of japan for safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity and for opposing soviet hegemonism last august, the month of propaganda for the return of the northern territories. delegations were sent from various places to kokkaido, enhancing unity with the local fishermen and figures of all circles and promoting the struggle after their return. as a result, a scene of vigorous development in the struggle prevails throughout the country. through all kinds of activities, the japanese people denounced soviet hegemonism, criticized the appeasement mentality and pointed to the danger of compromising with the soviet union. the japanese people's struggle has developed from one with hokkaido as the centre and former residents and personages of the fishery circles in the northern territories as the main force into a nationwide movement joined by figures of various circles. this movement is integrating more closely the struggle for the recovery of the northern territories with that of opposing soviet hegemonism. worker kikuchi said: "the illegal occupation of the northern territories by the soviet union fully reveals its hegemonist features". "to shatter the soviet union's wild ambition of hegemonism, we must struggle for the recovery of the northern territories". the tokyo association for promoting the return of the northern territories warned the soviet union in a recent protest: "the japanese people will not yield to the unreasonable pressure and threat of the soviet union", and "firmly oppose soviet hegemonism."

the japanese nation is a great nation. it will never allow anybody to ride roughshod over it and forcibly occupy its territories forever. the japanese people's struggle for recovering the northern territories will certainly be victorious.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Fetes Japanese Scholars Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

yen chi-tzu, member of the secretariat of the chinese scientific and technical association, this evening met and feted yoshiro hoshino, hokuichiro omachi, masazumi harada and noboru urushido, members of a visiting japanese scholars delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned huang kun-yi, li chao and yang chun-chen.

the japanese delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit and academic exchange at the invitation of the host association.

Chinese Amity Association President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this afternoon with all the friends on the friendship visiting group of township and village heads from hokkaido, japan, led by toshio haga and with ichiro ota and mitsuteru hamaguchi as its deputy leaders. they had a friendly talk.

secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua was present on the occasion.

Chinese Amity Association Leader, Trade Promotion Council Chairman Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had cordial and friendly conversations on separate occasions here today with kaheita okasaki, permanent adviser to the japan-china association on economy and trade, and his five-member party.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

they were met at the airport by wang yao-ting and li yung-ting, chairman and vice-chairman of the host council, and hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

also present at the airport were minister emon ichikawa and commercial counsellor fumio murata of the japanese embassy here, and hiroyuki tsubaki and takuo sakai, liaison officials in peking of the japan-china association on economy and trade.

CHINA AND MALTA

President of Malta Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

anthony mamo, president of the republic of malta, sent on october 13 a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, i wish to extend to you the sincere congratulations and best wishes of the government and people of malta as well as my own. i am confident that your country will, under your leadership, continue on the path of progress and prosperity. may the friendly relations which happily exist between our two countries be further strengthened in the years to come.

Prime Minister of Malta Greets Chairman
Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

dom mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message on october 14 to chairman hua kuo-feng, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we are delighted to learn of your appointment to the highest post of chairman of the chinese communist party. the government and people of malta join me in extending to you warmest congratulations for every success in your new assignment. we are convinced that under your leadership the friendly people of china will continue on the road to prosperity and happiness and that the close and friendly relations existing between our two countries will be further strengthened. may this success spur you onto greater initiatives for peace and progress in the world.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Greets Chairman
Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message on october 13 to chairman hua kuo-feng, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i feel great pleasure in extending to your excellency our warm and sincerest felicitations on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

inspired by the thought and example of their great leader and teacher, chairman mao tsetung, the indomitable chinese people have achieved unparalleled successes during half a century of unremitting struggle against formidable internal difficulties and foreign domination. we in pakistan rejoice at these successes and feel confident that, as the worthy successor of chairman mao tsetung, you will continue to lead the friendly people of

china towards ever greater achievements in the task of national reconstruction and struggle for world peace.

i take this opportunity to express our fervent hope that the close and fraternal ties of friendship that bind our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened and consolidated with each passing day.

please accept, excellency, my best wishes for your good health and happiness and the continued progress and prosperity of the great chinese people.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Nanking Acrobatic Troupe Gives Last Performance in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Oct. 29, 1976)

the nanking acrobatic troupe of china gave its last performance here yesterday at the "new panama" gymnasium to the warm welcome of over 20,000 school children from the panama province.

chief of staff of panama's national guard lieutenant colonel florencio florez also watched the performance.

head of the chinese troupe tang chi gave a reception on the same evening for the troupe's visit to the country. director-general jaime ingram and other responsible members of panama's national institute of culture attended the reception.

a total of 56,000 people have watched the troupe's performances since it gave its premiere on october 20. they included second chief commander of the national guard colonel rodrigo garcia and government ministers as well as other ranking officers and officials. the acrobatic items which mirrored the fine traditions of the chinese national art and the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people were highly appreciated by the panamanian people. they also praised the ever increasing friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries.

leading members of the chinese troupe were received by chief of staff of the national guard lieutenant colonel florencio florez, president of the national commission of legislation marcelino jaen and vice-minister of education diogenes cedeno

cenci on separate occasions. the troupe visited the panama canal and scenic and historic spots. it also paid a visit to panama's special institute of habilitation and performed for the disabled children there.

the chinese troupe is leaving here today for venezuela on a performance tour.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on october 14, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and government of the republic of the philippines and on my own, i take great pleasure in extending congratulations on your excellency's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

it is our fervent hope that china, under your inspiring leadership, will continue to pursue its initiatives towards world peace and prosperity.

i look forward, your excellency, to better relations between our two peoples and countries based on friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

Peking Press Circles Honors Philippine Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

peking press circles hosted a banquet in warm welcome to a philippine journalists delegation led by teodoro berbano here this evening.

rodolfo severino, charge d'affaires ad interim, and jose castro, cultural counsellor, of the philippine embassy here, were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of press organizations in the capital and the information department of the foreign ministry, including hsieh li-fu, an kang, wang shou-jen, wang chen, shih hai-yun, wang li-hsing and wang hsi.

hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and teodoro berbano exchanged toasts at the banquet which was full of a friendly atmosphere.

the guest delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Central Committee of Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

eduino gomes vilar of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng, most sincerely and warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

comrade hua kuo-feng, on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) congratulates you and expresses to you sincerest and warmest wishes.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Delegation of Archaeology and Museums Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

a 7-member chinese delegation of archaeology and museums with peng yen as its leader and tung chien as its deputy leader left here by air today for a visit to romania.

among those seeing the delegation off were shen chu, deputy director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data; wu chung-

chao, curator of the palace museum; and niu chao-hsun, deputy director of the institute of archaeology.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

president of the republic of senegal leopold sedar senghor sent a message on october 11 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending very warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the people and government of senegal extend very warm congratulations to you and at the same time wish you success in the mission entrusted you by the chinese people.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

james r. mancham, president of the republic of seychelles, sent a message on october 13 to chairman hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

please accept my personal and also my government's congratulations on your appointment to the chairmanship of the chinese communist party.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Sports Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 28, 1976)

the singapore sports delegation led by its deputy leader chan chee seng wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train yesterday.

leader of the delegation, e.w. barker, and two others left china for home on october 22.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on october 21, and the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation gave a reception in the evening to welcome the delegation. liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, attended.

the delegation toured kweilin in kwangsi province on october 24 and returned here on october 26.

during their stay in kwangchow, the singapore guests visited china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair, the shihwan artistic pottery workshop, the liuhsiho power station and the scenic spots in the tsunghua hot spring area and viewed historical sites.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Neo-Colonialist Program of Action

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

the "specific programme of action" to "restructure international economic relations" submitted by the soviet delegation at the fourth united nations conference on trade and development "is an aggressive neo-colonialist programme of action", writes a signed article in the "people's daily" here today. the excerpts from the article read:

the "programme" reflects the foreign economic and trade policy of soviet social-imperialism and is an important part of the soviet revisionists' counter-revolutionary global strategy for world domination.

the consolidation of the rule of monopoly capital in the soviet union and the growth of its military power have inflated the ambitions of the social-imperialists and given an ever-stronger impetus to their aggressive and expansionist ventures abroad. moscow now demands a re-division of the world (among the superpowers) according to their military potential. in this connection, the programme is expected to serve as an important instrument of the social-imperialists in their rivalry with others for greater access to raw materials, markets and outlets for investment in the third world. clearly, it is an aggressive neo-colonialist programme of action.

according to the soviet revisionists, the programme, mainly devoted to trade and economic cooperation, embodies the "experience" accumulated in the field of trade between the soviet union and developing countries. what is specifically the experience then?

one aspect of it is to export capital, gain control over the economy of other countries and acquire more outlets for their investments. the terms "cooperation", "assistance" and "supply of capital" very much in evidence in the programme are mere euphemisms for the term, export of capital. it is in these forms that soviet social-imperialism has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with 56 developing countries and exported 18,400 million u.s. dollars of its state monopoly capital. in addition, it has invested directly in over a dozen "joint-stock enterprises" in the third world. thanks to this export of capital, it has managed to control vital sectors of economy of quite a few developing countries. in certain countries, the economic lifeline is entirely in the hands of the soviet revisionists.

another aspect of the "experience" is to encroach upon or infiltrate into other countries and seize more markets, so as to get themselves out of economic straits. the "cooperation" and "assistance" called for in the programme serve as the principal means by which the soviet revisionists rival with others for market for manufactured goods in the third world. since 1960, they have sold to the third world countries at high prices over 20,000 million u.s. dollars worth of manufactured goods of inferior quality. here, attention should be drawn to the fact that as u.s. imperialism falls back, the soviet revisionists have made considerable advances in exporting manufactured goods to the third world, showing an increase of nearly ten times in 1975 as compared with 1960 and in the case of machinery 12 times.

the third aspect of the "experience" is to gain greater access to raw materials -- both agricultural and mineral. the programme proposes "aid" in the exploration of natural resources, proportionate purchase of the products of enterprises built with the aid of the purchasing country and development of those sectors with good export prospects. all these proposals are put forward with a view to controlling and plundering the natural resources of others.

bitter soviet-u.s. rivalry is seen in every place of strategic importance or rich in strategic materials. since 1960, the soviet revisionists have absorbed at low prices nearly 27,000 million u.s. dollars worth of primary products from asia, africa and latin america through "trade and economic cooperation". in the case of some countries which "cooperated" with moscow in the exploitation of natural resources, the new tsars took away a greater part or even all of what had been thus extracted. to repay soviet credits, one country had to send to the soviet union 40 per cent of its exports every year.

lenin pointed out: "'world domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy." today, the soviet social-imperialists all the more take world domination as the guiding light for their foreign policy. they publicly declared that their "specific programme of action" should be followed to "restructure international economic relations". in other words, the international economic relations should be "restructured" in accordance with the demands and interests of social-imperialism.

at the current session of the united nations general assembly, andrei gromyko submitted a statement on questions of "restructuring international economic relations" which called for the "improvement of the entire system of international economic relations on a democratic and equitable basis". the statement gives "the council for mutual economic assistance" as a living specimen of this "democratic and equitable basis". it is thus clear that the "specific programme of action" is actually meant to introduce the social-imperialist system of "international division of labour" and build up a colonialist economic order on the pattern of the "council for mutual economic assistance."

what does the "principle of true democracy and equality" preached by the soviet revisionists signify? one has only to look at the sad plight of the member states of the c.m.e.a. to get the answer. the economic lifeline of some of these countries is in the hands of others; they are denied the sovereign right to develop their own economy; and their natural recources and wealth are being plundered by others. the new tsars have pursued

a policy of jungle law among the member states of the cmea, trampling underfoot their so-called "fraternal countries" and running amuck. their savage plunder and cruel exploitation are shocking indeed. everything must be subordinated to the soviet revisionists' need, everything must be at the dictate of the new tsars. these are the principles of the social-imperialist "democracy and equality". the notorious soviet revisionist "programme" runs counter to the fundamental interests of the third world countries and people. to get rid of the monopoly and exploitation of imperialism, particularly the superpowers, the third world are developing their national economies independently and self-reliantly, demanding the breaking up of the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order. the "programme" calls for "international division of labour" through "trade and economic cooperation" and insists on the maintenance and consolidation of the existing decadent international economic relations. what is more insidious is that the "programme" advocates the replacement of the comprehensive solution to problems of commodities as demanded by the developing countries with long-term trade and economic agreements, thus bringing the demand of the third world countries to establish a new international economic order within of the orbit of social-imperialism and opposing and undermining the struggle of these countries for the establishment of such a new order. at the same time it tries to expand the colonial economic system of social-imperialism. the so-called "improvement of the system of international economic relations" is none other than the transformation of other countries into social imperialists' sphere of influence, into cmea-type colonies and dependencies. this is the basic objective the "programme" is seeking after.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung pointed out that "the revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." practising ruthless fascist rule at home and carrying out a policy of rapid aggression and expansion abroad, the soviet social-imperialists have made themselves directly opposed to the soviet people, the people of east european countries, the people of the third world and the revolutionary people the world over. although they run amuck and bully others everywhere, they are outwardly strong but inwardly weak. the fact that they dished up the so-called "programme" to push the neo-colonialist policy has exactly proved that being unjust, they lack popular support and are more isolated than ever before. the more intensive their colonial expansion becomes and the more sources of raw materials and markets they seize, the more numerous will be the nooses around their necks. in so doing the ferocious features of social-imperialism will be exposed more clearly and more and more countries and people will be mobilized to fight against it. in the course of prolonged plunder and exploitation by soviet social-imperialism, the people of east european countries have gradually come to see that the soviet revisionists

are "great friends" who have robbed them of immense quantity of their wealth. their struggle against soviet hegemonism is growing in strength. in the third world, the countries in southeast asia are determined to "pool their efforts to contain the expansion of soviet forces". and countries in south asia pointed out that the soviet union is a "ruble imperialism". african countries have issued the call to guard against "soviet imperialism". in latin america, more and more people have seen through the real nature of the soviet union. they say that its global expansionist designs and its hegemonic claims in political and economic fields do not differ in the least from u.s. imperialism. at the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development, a delegate of a developing country pointed out penetratingly that the so-called soviet "long-term agreement" "actually means prolonged exploitation and plunder" and is a "long-term agreement on enslavement".

the evil doings of soviet social-imperialism have made the world revolutionary people see through its reactionary nature. in the face of daily awakening third world countries and people that are fighting in unity, the so-called soviet "programme of action" will surely go bankrupt. by pushing hegemonism the soviet social-imperialists are only accelerating their own destruction.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets New Tunisian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met with mohamed el memmi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the tunisian republic to the people's republic of china, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were lin chao-nan, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Tunisian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 12, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i learned with great pleasure of your excellency's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party. on the happy occasion i hereby extend to you my warmest congratulations.

this appointment is the supreme glory of your career as a militant and statesman. i am sure that loyal to the thought of the founder and leader of new china, whose passing was deeply felt in the whole world, you will continue the work of peace, development and international cooperation undertaken by the chinese communist party.

in my own name and on behalf of the tunisian socialist destour party, i once again extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and sincerest wishes for the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two parties and our two peoples.

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, on october 12, extending heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, i, in my own name and on behalf of the political bureau of the socialist destour party, would like to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations.

on this happy occasion, i express to you most sincere wishes for your personal happiness and for the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two parties.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Ambassador and His Wife Give Banquet
to Mark 53rd Anniversary of Founding
of Republic of Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

adnan bulak, turkish ambassador to china and mrs. bulak gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the republic of turkey.

among the guests present were sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND UN

WHO Study Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1976)

a 9-member study mission on basic health care from the western pacific region of the world health organization led by dr. kacic-dimitri and mr. frank go wound up its study tour of northern china and left peking yesterday to tour the south before leaving china.

li hsiu-chen, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met and gave a banquet for all members of the study mission when they were in peking.

Huang Hua Refutes Soviet "New Proposal" at
UN General Assembly First Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 27, 1976)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, today made an overall refutation of the soviet proposal in a debate on "conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations" at the first committee of the united nations general assembly. the debate on this soviet "new proposal" began on october 25.

huang hua said, "as is expected, the soviet delegation which is used to putting forward every year at the u.n. forum sham disarmament and sham detente proposals of one description or another to achieve demagogic effects has sanctimoniously produced this year a 'new proposal' on the so-called 'conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations'. in order to peddle its so-called 'new proposal', this superpower has set in motion all its propaganda machines to extol the proposal to the skies. and mr. gromyko personally came on the stage with a heap of empty promises, saying that the conclusion of this treaty would be 'a major step' towards 'eliminating completely the threat of war and aggression' and that 'the treaty would offer new and more reliable guarantees of security to all peoples, big and small,' as if once this piece of paper produced by the soviet delegation is signed, tranquility would prevail in the world, the people of the world could then sleep peacefully with no more worries about the 'threat of war and aggression'. these are nothing but sheer lies."

huang hua said, since the topic is the "non-use of force", one may first of all ask: what is the root cause of war and the use of force, and who in the present world are resorting to the use or threat of force, particularly nuclear threat, in international relations? are they not the two superpowers? at present the united states has vested interests to protect around the world, and the soviet union seeks expansion. this state of affairs is unalterable. the rivalry between them extends to all parts of the globe. wherever there is rivalry between them, there are wars and conflicts.

huang hua said, "in this world-wide rivalry, soviet expansionist activities are all-pervasive. a soviet leader has openly declared that there is no corner of the earth that is not taken into account by the soviet union. in fact, far beyond taking into account every corner of the earth, it is practising everyday and everywhere infiltration.

interference, subversion and aggression against other countries. the facts prove that as long as there exist imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, war between the superpowers, their aggression and expansion against other countries and the world people's struggle against them are inevitable."

referring to the fact that soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war today, huang hua noted, "since the soviet union became social-imperialism, it has never ceased resorting to the use or threat of force for aggression and expansion abroad."

he listed numerous facts showing aggression, interference, domination and threat practised by this superpower and said, "it is this very superpower committing aggression and expansion everywhere that comes to the united nations year in year out to talk profusely about 'detente', 'disarmament' and the 'non-use of force'. what a striking irony excl."

he said: "the 'new proposal' by the soviet union has totally evaded the fundamental issue of the root cause of aggression and war in the present world. while prattling about the so-called 'non-use of force or threat of force in international relations in general', it does not dare, and is not willing, to touch on the basic question of opposing the policies of aggression and expansion on the part of imperialism and hegemonism. while talking about 'refraining from the use of armed forces involving any types of weapons, including nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction, on land, on the sea, in the air or outer space and not threatening with such use', it simply does not dare to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, still less touch on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. what is more, mr. gromyko and other soviet representatives have dwelt excessively in ther speeches on the nuclear terror. in his letter to introduce the 'new proposal', he said that 'with the emergence of nuclear weapons the threat of local conflicts developing into world nuclear war with all ensuing disastrous consequences for mankind has immeasurably increased'. when a superpower possessing large quantities of nuclear weapons is dwelling on this point so unweariedly, is it not evident that it is engaged in nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against the numerous third world countries and all the non-nuclear countries?" he continued: "at the u.n. forum mr. gromyko even blamed some states in the adjacent area which have been under direct soviet military threat for strengthening their self-defensive arms, and he accused

them of creating tension by stepping up military preparations and even issued blatant threats against them. the soviet representatives said at one time that weapons of all types must be prohibited and at another time that the treaty must 'in no way prejudice the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom and independence'; they said in one place that 'the legitimate right to rebuff aggression' should not be restricted, but in another place that 'no consideration may be adduced to justify resort to the threat or use of force'. such an utter confusion and self-contradiction in logic on their part fully reveal their dilemma in which they want to prettify themselves in order to cover up their ferocious features while pursuing the policies of aggression and expansion to strangle the resistance of the world people."

he said: "the soviet representative mentions that 'nothing in this treaty shall affect the rights and obligations of states under treaties and agreements concluded by them earlier'. is this not an even more brazen attempt to ask all countries to recognize the legal status of military blocs and to recognize by international treaties brezhnev's 'theory of limited sovereignty' and the american counterpart of 'sonnenfeldt doctrine'? as pointed out by the representatives of some third world countries, this clause would precisely give the superpowers a basis for resorting to the use of force within their military blocs. in a word, it means that the aggression by the superpowers is justified, that it is their bounden 'rights and obligations' to commit aggression against other countries by resorting to the use or threat of force, that the resistance by other countries would 'develop into world nuclear war' which would mean 'to build man's future on radioactive ashes', and that people must fall on their knees and submit docilely to superpower aggression. such is the real meaning of the new proposal of social-imperialism."

he said: "historical experience tells us that the pacifism of imperialism is never a tool for peace but a tool for preparing war, a tool for covering up war by hypocritical words of peace, and that before the frantic preparation for new acts of aggression, the aggressors invariably sing a lot of lullabies of 'peace' and 'disarmament', assuming a posture of pure innocence. the same was true of the fascist chieftain adolf hitler. similar tactics are being employed by the chieftains of soviet social-imperialism."

huang hua continued: "like all reactionaries, they always over-estimate their own capabilities of deceiving others and under-estimate the political

consciousness of the people. during the general debate at the current session, this new proposal received scanty response, whereas the representatives of the great majority were 'fed up with it'. during the debate at the first committee, many representatives have exposed and criticized it. people know that what is lacking in the present world is not hollow resolutions and provisions on paper, but actual deeds. if the soviet authorities genuinely stand for the non-use of force, why don't they do one or two things in earnest as an indication of their sincerity, such as to withdraw their occupation troops and military bases from other countries, return the territories they occupy, stop their control, subversion, threat and intervention against other countries, etc. they are certainly unwilling to do these things, nor will they ever possibly do so, because the nature of imperialism will never change. this renders their hypocritical words totally worthless in people's mind."

he reiterated: "the chinese government has always stood for mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence in international relations. to this end, it is imperative to resolutely oppose the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them. we are determined to join the people of other countries in a common effort to oppose the superpowers' aggression and expansion and their arms expansion and war preparations and to expose the fraud of sham peace and sham disarmament concocted by social-imperialism."

CHINA AND US

US Gymnastics Team Gives a Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

the u.s. gymnastics team with frank bare as leader, and a. de keijer and r. appleman as deputy leaders, gave a return banquet on the occasion of its visit to china here this evening.

present at the banquet were kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese gymnastics association, chu tse and jen chao, leading members of departments concerned, and chinese gymnasts and coaches.

deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china david dean and his wife were also present.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and american gymnasts and people.

this afternoon thomas gates, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and his wife, gave a reception to mark the u.s. gymnastics team's china visit and the return of the chinese volleyball delegation from a tour of the united states.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Communist Party of Germany Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1976)

the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng on october 26, most cordially congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, we extend to you, and through you, to the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, most cordial congratulations.

we firmly believe that the communist party of china under your leadership (according to the proposal of comrade mao tsetung), will be loyal to the great revolutionary behests of comrade mao tsetung, adhere to the basic line and policies of the communist party of china formulated by comrade mao tsetung for the entire historical period of socialism, perservere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link in socialist construction, oppose revisionism, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

the great, glorious and correct communist party of china developed in the course of protracted, acute and complex struggles against the right and "left" opportunist lines. it grew in strength in the struggle against all those who went against

the principles put forward by comrade mao tsetung: "practice marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." it will grow in strength continuously. we firmly believe that the people of all nationalities of china, under the leadership of the communist party of china, will strengthen their unity, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in an all-round way, and unite to win greater victories.

we firmly believe that under your leadership, the communist party of china, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, will continue to carry out comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. the chinese working class and the entire chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china, will strengthen their unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations of various countries, unite with all the countries subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, subversion, intervention, domination and bullying, and form the broadest united front to oppose imperialism, particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the proletarian world revolution excl.

Exhibition of "Woodcuts of New China" Closes in West Berlin

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 28, 1976)

the exhibition of "woodcuts of new china", sponsored by the west berlin-china society for understanding and friendship, closed in west berlin on october 26, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed by over 75,000 visitors.

at the opening ceremony on september 11, the exhibition observed silence to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

west berlin mayor klaus schuetz attended the opening ceremony.

109 original pieces of woodcuts of new china were put on display.

recitation of lu hsun's works was organized by the west berlin-china society for understanding and friendship on october 18 in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun, the great chinese writer.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 10, 1976 No. 6216

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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

Lu Hsün's Criticism of "Criticism for Making Everything Perfect"

by

Liu Tsai-fu (刘再复)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 30, 1976)

The practice of "criticism for making everything perfect" toward revolutionary works of literature and art is a counter-revolutionary tactic of the bourgeoisie for the ruthless strangulation of proletarian literature and art. Lu Hsün abhorred very much the hard-hearted and ruthless "malicious critics" who diligently practiced "criticism for making everything perfect," and he firmly exposed and criticized them. Today, a study of Lu Hsün's profound criticism of "criticism for making everything perfect" is of great actual significance to our understanding the serious vicious behavior and sinister design of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yuan in copying this tactic to trample underfoot revolutionary literature and art.

During the twenties and thirties when revolutionary literature and art just broke through the many-layered blockade of the reactionaries to rise in literary circles, the imperialists and their lackeys, who were extremely afraid, attempted to stifle it in the cradle. They used at that time a big stick, that is, the bourgeois criterion of "criticism for making everything perfect" to achieve so-called "universality, perpetuation and completeness." As it was difficult for the newborn revolutionary literature and art to avoid this or that kind of immaturity in the course of growth, they therefore used this "iron yardstick" for carping and upbraiding purposes, and "galloped their horses on the land of tender shoots." ("Before There Is Talent" in The Grave) For the sake of protecting the revolutionary literature and art, Lu Hsün waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

To be exacting in the search for absolutely "complete" and "perfect" revolutionary works of literature and art is a metaphysical way of thinking opposed to Marxism. In the analysis of anything, including works of literature and art, Marxism always lays hold of the general tendency first, grasps the principal aspect of the contradiction that determines the nature of things, and afterward adopts different methods of solution according to the contradictions of different nature. Throughout his militant life, Lu Hsün invariably took a firm stand to clearly distinguish love and hate. He never showed any mercy for class enemies of all descriptions and the "subservient literature and art" serving them, but firmly attacked them with daggers and javelins. On the other hand, he was boundlessly concerned with the newborn revolutionary literature and art, and diligently watered and nursed them with his sweat. Provided the general tendency of a work was good, he always warmly appraised it first. At the same time, he also pointed out with fairness its weakness. He again and again admonished people that one should not forget the guiding role of revolutionary works of literature and art just because they had some shortcomings. He once used the peacock as a vivid parable. He said: "Works invariably have some defects. Chanting a poem on a peacock, Apollinaire said that when it spreads out its resplendent feathers, it shows its anus....But it still has to do this in order to reveal its resplendent feathers." ("Criticism of Traders" in Fancy Literature) It is entirely wrong to negate the whole peacock just because of its "anus." Therefore, Lu Hsün called on literary and art circles to warmly help and foster works with defects, and "hoped that the painstaking critics would carry out the work of paring away the rotten part of the apple." ("Concerning Translation, Part II" in Quasi-Talks on Wonders of Natural Beauty) Only by adhering to such analytical and convincing Marxist literary and art criticism can we give impetus to the prosperity and development of revolutionary literature and art.

Lu Hsün sharply pointed out many times the great jeopardy of "criticism for making everything perfect" to revolutionary literature and art and even to the whole revolutionary cause. In the 1920's, metaphysical "criticism for making everything perfect" was very rampant. In an article entitled "More on the Fall of the Leifeng Pagoda" in The Grave, Lu Hsün profoundly revealed the ludicrousness and reactionary nature of the feudal class and the bourgeoisie in emphasizing "perfection." He pointed out that they "suffered from the ailment of ten," and besides naming "the ten scenes of West Lake," they also called for "ten kinds of dessert, ten courses of meal, ten strains of music, ten demon kings, ten kinds of tonic....and even the wicked deeds of people and the charges brought against people are also ten in number in most cases." Lu Hsün most sharply pointed out that such "germs of 'ten'" are very toxic, and "their influence is already not inferior to that of the germs of national doom expressed with the exclamation point '!'." Lu Hsün pointed out that once such germs intruded into the literary and art circles, literature and art would be ruined completely and "will never produce an author of tragedy or comedy, or a sarcastic poet." (Ibid.)

By the thirties, such "germs" of "criticism for making everything perfect" continued to spread in the literary and art circles and translation circles. Lu Hsün pointed out that the men of letters in translation circles were high in ambition but empty of mind at that time. They called for

"jewelry made of pure gold and 'men of perfection.' When defects are noticed, the whole is sometimes discarded." ("Concerning Translation, Part II" in Quasi-Talks on Wonders of Natural Beauty) Such rabid "criticism for making everything perfect" played a highly disruptive role in the revolutionary literary and art movement.

At that time, the literary and art circles and translation circles were in the course of breaking away from the monopoly of literature and art and translated by the bourgeoisie and starting to introduce Marxist literary and art theories and proletarian works of literature and art. The reactionary men of letters of the bourgeoisie, such as Liang Shih-ch'iu and his ilk, were very afraid of this and they launched vicious attacks. They either started from the method of translation to upbraid "rigid translation," or laid hold of some shortcomings in the translations or original works, and vainly attempted to make a breach and strangle wholesale the propagation of Marxist literary and art theories and revolutionary works of literature and art. Lu Hsün saw through their conspiracy to sabotage the revolutionary literary and art movement and pointed out: "The three treasures of universality, perpetuation and completeness are naturally wonderful, but they are also the coffin nails for nailing down the coffin of a writer." ("In Reply to the Letter from the Editor of the Play Weekly" in Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) The words "coffin nails" thoroughly exposed the serious sinful behavior in trampling underfoot revolutionary literature and art. In the modern history of literature and art, those who brandish the club of "criticism for making everything perfect" have nailed down many revolutionary writers and interred many revolutionary works of literature and art.

The opportunists who sneaked into the Party also often adopted the trick of "criticism for making everything perfect" to strangle some revolutionary works of literature and art. In the 1930's, that clown Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, who used the pseudonym of "Ti K'e," willfully slashed at The Countryside in August on the ground of its deficiencies, and hence attacked the disparaged Lu Hsün. Lu Hsün firmly rebuffed this. He pointed out: "When we have javelins, we must use them, and there is no need to wait for the tanks and incendiary bombs which are under construction or are about to be built." If we upbraided and even broke the javelins under the pretext of waiting for the "perfect" tanks, we would be "fawning on" the enemies "or disarming others on 'their' behalf." ("The Foreign Concession in March" in Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession)

Today, the "gang of four" again plagiarized the reactionary and decadent old tunes of the past to trample underfoot socialist revolutionary literature and art. Their strangulation of the film Pioneers* was an example.

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* The title of the film (創 业) was previously translated as Founding a New Industry in SPRCP. Hereafter, NCNA English will be followed.--SPRCP Ed.

The Pioneers is a good film which reflects the founding of a magnificent socialist undertaking by the working class of China under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the basis of self-reliance and rising in greater vigor. It is a product of the joint effort of the professional movie workers, the petroleum workers and the amateur writers among the petroleum workers, and is a gratifying fruit of the effort to practice Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. From its course of creation, from the social content it reflects, from its artistic form of expression and from the social effect of its being deeply and warmly welcomed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, we have every reason to affirm and praise this film.

However, the "gang of four" practiced "criticism for making everything perfect" with an ulterior object in view. They stood truth on its head, ferociously brought ten "charges" against and pinned a string of labels on the Pioneers, and knocked out the film with one blow. They used the club of "towering and perfect" in the absolute to deliberately find fault with and denounce the heroic image of Chou T'ing-shan in the film. Besides reflecting their deliberately trampling underfoot revolutionary works of literature and art, this precisely bares that they as a gang are the political swindlers who readily use revolutionary phrases but actually betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was able to see the tiniest things. He opportunely discovered the tricks of the "gang of four" and solemnly criticized their sinful behavior in practicing "criticism for making everything perfect" and pinning labels at random. However, the "gang of four" feigned compliance but openly resisted Chairman Mao's directives behind his back. They threatened and attacked the authors of Pioneers, toyed with tacts and planned to shoot a new "film" to suffocate the Pioneers. They were so unruly, haughty and extremely despotic that they put themselves above Chairman Mao. This was really frenzied in the extreme! They glibly professed their support for new things but were in fact entirely hangmen for strangling newborn socialist literature and art.

What merits our attention is that the "gang of four" definitely did not practice "criticism for making everything perfect" toward all works of literature and art. While they bitterly hated and mercilessly attacked the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat, they took good care of and were in complete rapport with bourgeois literature and art. They worshipped, held in high esteem and gave the green light to those works of the West which publicize the individual struggle of bourgeois careerists and bourgeois pursuit of love, gratitude and vengeance. This distinctly different attitude of theirs is, as had been pointed out by Lu Hsün long ago, "to feel at ease with the old state of things, to frown on a newer destiny, to make great concessions for the purpose of accommodating accomplished facts, and to practice criticism for making everything perfect toward things at the budding stage." ("This and That" in Canopy Over a Carriage) Is it true that their hate and love, severity and leniency, show precisely that their practice of "criticism for making everything perfect" toward the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat is precisely for fawning on imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and is the role played by the most dangerous hidden traitor? However, all their dirty underhand tricks are of no avail.

Lu Hsün aptly said: "Fighters with shortcomings are after all fighters and the perfect flies are also nothing more than flies." ("Fighters and Flies" in Canopy Over a Carriage) No matter how the proletariat and its literature and art are vilified, slandered and trampled underfoot by the "gang of four," they still dauntlessly and fearlessly stride forward like the fighters. No matter how the "gang of four" strive to disguise themselves and even style themselves as "heroes" that are "consistently correct" and "perfect," they in the end cannot cover up their abominable features as flies. With their masks ripped off, they are before our eyes nothing more than a gang of despicable and shameless typical representatives of the bourgeoisie with "a human face but a dog's heart," a gang of out-and-out ultra-rightists, and capitalist-roaders within the Party still on the capitalist road. With these pests swept away, the flowers of revolutionary literature and art will be more beautiful and the wheel of history will roll forward faster.

* * *

"FOUR PESTS"

There Is No Peace in the Country Without Wiping Out the "Four Pests"

by

Wang Lien-te (王连德) of Shansi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1976)

During the Spring and Autumn Period, there was a noble in the state of Lu by the name of Ch'ing Fu. This Ch'ing Fu at different times murdered two reigning princes and repeatedly stirred up internal strife. In 1949, on the eve of the crossing of the Yangtze River by a mighty army one million strong, Chairman Mao pointed out: "'Until Ch'ing Fu is done away with, the crisis in the state of Lu will not be over.' Until the war criminals are eliminated, there will be no peace in the country." ("Whither the Nanking Government?") By quoting this allusion from history, Chairman Mao unequivocally made public the firm stand of the Chinese people to "fight all the way to Nanking and capture Chiang Kai-shek alive" and carry the revolution through to the end. Now, it is also perfectly appropriate to apply these words of Chairman Mao's of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. If these four major pests are not eliminated and are allowed to practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire, then our Party and socialist motherland would have no peaceful days. If their evil goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power were realized, our Party would turn revisionist, our country would change color and the heads of millions of people would roll in the sand.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Tung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. They injured the country and brought calamity to the people, committed heinous crimes and incurred the great wrath of the masses. They wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's directives, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, and practiced revisionism under the signboard of Marxism. They held an iron club in one hand and a big cap in the other, and would not be happy without toppling all proletarian revolutionaries.

In those bygone years, the 28½ so-called Bolsheviks, including Wang Ming, flaunted the banner of the Comintern to scare the Party. They purged, waged ruthless struggle against and mercilessly attacked those who disobeyed them. Stepping into the shoes of Wang Ming, the anti-Party "gang of four" formed their own faction for selfish ends. Those who obeyed them prospered and those who defied them perished. They did whatever they liked, lorded it over others at court, and rectified people in the public. They passed idealism and metaphysics for materialism and dialectics in a vain attempt to confuse people's ideological line; substituted the criticism of empiricism for the criticism of revisionism in a vain attempt to effect a deviation in

our Party's political line; and used the criticism of "the theory of productive forces" as the signboard to confuse the relationship between revolution and production in a vain attempt to bring down the national economy. They credited other people's achievements to themselves, tried with all ways and means to dress themselves up as so-called "standard bearers" and plotted and conspired tirelessly to usurp supreme Party and state power. They undermined the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and sabotage stability and unity as well as the national economy. They worked for the all-round restoration of capitalism to make our socialist motherland with initial prosperity sink again into the poor and weak old society and bring the broad masses of the people back to the abyss of suffering. In short, they are a gang of big scoundrels who "pursue their own selfish interests in the name of revolution," baneful counter-revolutionary Rightists who are anxious to stir up trouble and make the people suffer. Theirs is an out-and-out ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The exposure of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan brings joy to the people. It is a good deed and happy event of great importance. There will be serious consequences if our Party and state allow these "termites" who "bored through from within" to carry on. How can we have peace if the "four pests" are not eliminated? For the purpose of solving the question of the "gang of four," the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had already given instructions before he passed away: "If this is not settled in the first half of this year, it should be settled in the second half; if not this year, then next year; if not next, then the year after." Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have adopted resolute measures to wipe out the four pests, thus bringing satisfaction to the millions, and saving the Party and the revolution. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua, the vessel of revolution will continue its triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Our Party has won, the proletariat has won and the people have won!

* * *

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

A Victory of the Proletariat and a Victory of the People

by

the squad to which Lei Feng was attached before his death

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1976)

The extraordinarily happy news of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the great victory of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing at a single move the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan made the comrades of the whole squad jubilant, and they cheered without restraint. With boundless excitement, they said: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has been selected by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself to be his successor, and he is a helmsman we can depend on to continue the victorious advance of our Party and state along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We have boundless faith in the CCP Central Committee with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the head; we revere it from the bottom of our hearts and warmly support it.

At the critical moment of the Chinese revolution after Chairman Mao passed away, the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng faithfully carried on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and on behalf of the basic interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country, adopted bold and decisive measures to victoriously smash the sinister plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thereby saving the revolution and the Party, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. This great victory has eliminated a major scourge within the Party and gladdened the hearts of the Party, the Army and the people. This is another great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for Mao Tsetung thought.

At the time of celebrating the victory, we recall the distinct class stand on love and hate of our former squad leader Lei Feng, and this further arouses our hatred toward the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

Before his death, Comrade Lei Feng carried forward the "spirit of a cog," diligently studied the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, applied the concept of class struggle and the method of class analysis in all matters to distinguish between right and wrong, mercilessly exposed and criticized the overt and covert class enemies, and laid bare their reactionary essence. Comrade Lei Feng said: "Wolves are always man-eating, and will never turn into sheep."

The "gang of four" are ferocious wolves. They frenziedly opposed our great leader Chairman Mao, our respected and beloved Premier Chou, and Comrade HuaKuo-feng and other leading comrades of the Central Committee, and actively carried out activities to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, practiced revisionism under the banner of Marxism, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, interfered with Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant decisions, worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, and unscrupulously practice capitulationism and national betrayal. Their sinister aim is to basically change the basic line of the Party, put into operation the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, push the Chinese people once more into the abyss of darkness to suffer all over again, and bring us back to the pathetic situation which the old squad leader Lei Feng experienced when he was a boy. The monstrous crimes of the "gang of four" arouse our hatred and rage and we will not rest until they have been thoroughly, toppled and discredited by criticism.

The "gang of four" with flagrant crimes is a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. They are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Our struggle with the "gang of four" is a life-and-death battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. The dragging out of the "gang of four" by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the smashing of their counter-revolutionary plot for restoration show that the Party of ours is worthy of its reputation as the Party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, and as the great, glorious and correct Party. The victory of this struggle is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance toward our adhering to the basic line of the Party, combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration and building socialism.

Today, as the people of all nationalities throughout the country celebrate the victory, the comrades of our whole squad study once again the glorious inscription of our great leader Chairman Mao, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" and the inscription personally written by our respected and beloved Premier Chou: "Emulate Comrade Lei Feng's distinct class stand on love and hate, revolutionary spirit of actions matching words, communist style of forgetting private interests for the sake of public interests and proletarian fighting spirit of selfless heroism." The more we yearn for Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the greater our hatred toward the anti-Party "gang of four" and the stronger our fighting spirit. We unanimously and resolutely express that we must follow the example of our former squad leader Lei Feng, lower not our guard in the face of victory but continue to give battle and charge in the van, carry forward Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of "as ruthless and merciless as severe winter" toward the enemy, soundly beat the dogs in the water, topple and discredit by criticism the "gang of four" and consign them to the garbage pile of history.

* * *

Celebrate the Victory and Advance and Attack All the Time

by

the CCP Committee of the Hsining Steel Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1976)

When the extraordinarily happy news of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Ch'ang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng reached our steel mill, more than 30,000 workers, cadres, engineers and technicians and their dependents were elated and inspired and full of joy. They sounded gongs and drums, let off firecrackers, put up slogans, staged rallies and parades, and enthusiastically hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, practiced revisionism worked for disunity, and intrigued and conspired. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they further stepped up their conspiracy in a vain attempt to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Our struggle with them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. If their plot were fulfilled, our Party would turn revisionist and our state would change its color, and the working class and the broad masses of laboring people would sink again as slaves and as the beasts of burden of the landlords and capitalists, and suffer all over again. The bold and decisive measures taken by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have at a single move smashed this anti-Party clique, wiped out the major wicked elements for the Party, removed a major scourge for the state and pacified the people's anger. This is indeed most gratifying to people. The broad masses of workers jubilantly say: The smashing of the "gang of four" is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance to our Party in adhering to the basic line and policies drawn up by Chairman Mao for our Party in the whole historical period of socialism from now on, and to our combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration and building socialism. The elimination of the anti-Party "gang of four" enables our Party to become more united and stronger. The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is truly of one heart with our working class.

The appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission has been a

wise and brilliant arrangement made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before his death. It is a reliable guarantee for us to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and a telling blow to the bourgeoisie inside the Party as well as to all class enemies at home and abroad. We trust most the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and are resolved to rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions and keep on pushing forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Our mill was built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the past few years, the situation of revolution and production in the whole mill got better and better under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After it was put on stream six years ago, it overfulfilled the state plans year after year. This year we have also overfulfilled the target every month. Looking back on the fighting course traversed by our mill, we deeply realize that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." All our accomplishments stand for the victory of Mao Tsetung thought and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In response to the call of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we must use practical action to whip up a new upsurge in the study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. We must emulate Lu Hsün's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "advancing and attacking all the time" and wage resolute struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

* * *

The Mayflies Have Ridiculously Overreached Themselves in Trying To Topple the Giant Tree

by

the CCP Committee of the Peking Iron and Steel College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1976)

With the greatest excitement we warmly hail the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission. We warmly hail the great victory in smashing the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

The monstrous crimes of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan defy description. They consistently opposed Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line and practiced revisionism under the banner of Marxism. They formed the "gang of four," carried out work in their own way, established their own system, did whatever they liked, lorded it over others and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. They energetically embarked on intrigues and conspiracies, plotted in camera, stirred up trouble at the basic level, distorted facts, confounded right and wrong, and fabricated rumors to hoodwink the masses. They energetically created counter-revolutionary public opinion in a vain attempt to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Before his death, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao sternly criticized and educated them time and again. However, they feigned compliance but refused to repent and went farther and farther down the revisionist road. This fully shows that they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road.

Our struggle with them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, Marxism and revisionism. The broad masses of teachers and students of our college indignantly said: The "gang of four" is guilty of every crime. They have lost all popular support and are extremely isolated and feeble. Their vain attempt to split our Party and bring down our state is truly a case of "mayflies lightly plotting to topple the giant tree." The exposure of the "gang of four" by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the smashing of their counter-revolutionary plot for restoration have removed a major scourge for us, have popular support, and are gratifying to people. This is another great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. This has fully shown that our Party is indeed worthy of its reputation as the Party founded, tempered and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself and as a politically mature political party of Marxism-Leninism.

We need Marxism in our struggle. The scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and the basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"--advanced by Chairman Mao are our powerful weapons for criticizing the "gang of four." Like a magic mirror, they have revealed the sinister features of these conspirators and careerists who tried to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power in their true light. We must conscientiously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, lay hold of the political telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and their monstrous crimes in splitting the Party, usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, and their despicable behavior in unscrupulously embarking on intrigues and conspiracies. We must thoroughly settle accounts with them for their counter-revolutionary crimes and eliminate their pernicious influence.

The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is one of heart with us. We are determined to rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, wage resolute struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

Article by Commune Party Secretary of Minority Nationality Hails Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

"millions of people turn their hearts to the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng" is the title of a "people's daily" article by peng kuan-shu, first secretary of the lota commune party committee in lungshan county, hunan province. the commune has a concentrated population of tuchia nationality. excerpts of the article follow:

"we people of tuchia nationality cheered and voiced firm support when the news reached our mountain hamlets 1,000 metres above sea level that comrade hua kuo-feng was appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng had smashed the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

over a long time this anti-party clique wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practised revisionism, rode roughshod inside the party and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to split the party and the revolutionary ranks. when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, the 'gang of four' launched more frenzied attacks on the party and attempted to usurp the supreme party and state leadership and restore capitalism in china. there was a dark cloud in the sky over our country and we were very much worried that our party would turn revisionist and our country would change its colour. thanks to the wise decision made by our great leader chairman mao, who personally chose comrade hua kuo-feng to succeed him, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the anti-party 'gang of four'. this means light and happiness to the people of all nationalities. we people of tuchia nationality have heart-felt affection for chairman hua kuo-feng and our hearts go out to the party central committee headed by him.

we will never forget that before liberation our people in lota lived a life worse than that of the beasts of burden under the cruel exploitation of the landlords, native chiefs and the kuomintang reactionaries. the great leader chairman mao sent the people's liberation army, our kinsmen, to lead us in overthrowing the landlords, native chiefs and the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and in embarking on the bright road of socialism.

capitalism was rampant in lota for a period of time before the great proletarian cultural revolution because of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi, who advocated the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households. the cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and repudiated their revisionist lines. this enabled us to take firm steps in the movement 'in agriculture, learn from tachai'. we terraced mountain slopes, built roads and started small factories, with resultant improvements in the farmland and farm output while our ideology underwent changes. our commune joined the ranks in the province of advanced units in the movement to learn from tachai.

we often recall that when we were advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line and had achieved initial results in the movement, comrade hua kuo-feng, who was then presiding over work in hunan, walked several dozen kilometres of rugged path to our mountain. he affirmed our work and personally presided over the drafting of a resolution calling on the whole province to learn from our lota commune and other advanced units. he also encouraged us to follow chairman mao's teachings, continue to take class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. after he went to work in the party central committee, he continued to show concern for our revolution and production, often encouraging us to study hard works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, criticize capitalism and revisionism and work for socialism energetically. we have achieved further results in learning from tachai, with annual total grain output increasing by more than 1,000 tons for three years on end.

we people of tuchia nationality recognize clearly that the goodness shown by chairman mao and the communist party is as deep as the sea and that socialism promises ever greater happiness to us. the wang-chang-chiang-yao 'gang of four' wanted to force us to follow our footsteps backwards to the former abyss of misery. we would never tolerate it. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and fight the anti-party clique to the end, until final victory is won. we are determined to study hard works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, consciously safeguard the unity and unification of the party and the unity of all nationalities throughout the country and unification

of the motherland, obey the party central committee in all our actions and contribute our share to combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Urumchi Steel Workers Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 30, 1976)

steel workers of various nationalities in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region on the anti-revisionist front, have in the past few days held mass rallies and demonstrations to warmly celebrate the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the great victory in smashing the anti-party "gang of four" of wang, chang, chiang and yao.

red flags fluttered over the urumchi iron and steel plant and the beating of drums, gongs and cymbals resounded throughout the plant. workers of uighur, kazakh, sibo, han and hui nationalities and their families cheered and sang militant songs. the multi-national steel workers say: "comrade hua kuo-feng is a worthy successor to chairman mao and we fully trust him and firmly support him. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is one with the people of all nationalities. the conspiratorial activities of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, which we discerned, filled us with hatred for them. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and thus carried out the wise decision made by chairman mao and eliminated the four "pests" to the great joy of the people. this represents the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the people of all nationalities.

since the passing away of the great leader chairman mao, workers in this plant have started a new upsurge in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they have studied again chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his instructions on the anti-revisionist struggle in sinkiang. they have angrily denounced the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" for attempting to usurp party and state power and

stage a capitalist comeback. they said: if their scheme had succeeded, our party would turn revisionist and our country would change political colour and we workers of various nationalities would be enslaved by the landlords and overlords again. we resolutely oppose the "gang of four" who schemed against the party to usurp power, practised revisionism and attempted to restore capitalism.

while celebrating the great victories, the workers have repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause". they recall how the thirteen nationalities in sinkiang, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and his nationality policy, have advanced victoriously on the broad road of socialism. the history of their plant is a vivid example. before liberation, there was no iron and steel industry in the region, so every bit of iron had to be brought from the interior part of the country. after liberation, people's liberation armymen, following chairman mao's instruction "do more good deeds for the people of all nationalities", plunged into the construction of sinkiang's first iron and steel plant soon after they left the battlefields. they slept on the floor in tents, and working in unity with the emancipated peasants and herdsmen of various minority nationalities taking part in the project, were able to complete the construction in less than three years. this plant has been expanded into an iron and steel complex that includes iron smelting, steel making, rolling, coking, heat-resistant materials, machinery maintenance and repair shops and a transportation system. comparing the present days with the past, the workers say with great emotion: "unity is indeed the sure guarantee for victory. without the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, without the militant unity between the armymen and the civilians of the various nationalities, sinkiang would not have an iron and steel industry as it does today and we iron and steel workers in sinkiang would not be what we are today. we must rally more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the party central committee in all our actions, resolutely safeguard the unity and unification of the party and the great revolutionary unity of all nationalities."

the workers of various nationalities of this plant are grasping revolution and promoting production as their concrete actions to celebrate the great victory. on the basis of fulfilling or overfulfilling their monthly production targets in iron, steel, coking coal sintering and transportation, they have recently achieved excellent results in production and repeatedly created best records in local history. up to now, they have overfulfilled this year's production target for rolled steel by 17 per cent.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Resolutely Stand Guard for the Red Regime Built by Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 1, 1976)

The activities of the whole nation in most sorrowfully mourning the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao have evoked great strength amid the broad masses of frontier and coast guards. On the eve of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the new China, with higher fighting spirits and, vigilance grown a hundredfold, they fight at their posts. Standing on ice-bound peaks and snow-clad ridges, on the rolling grassland and on the edge of the vast seas, they resolutely pledge: We frontier guards will surely bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," rally closely round the Party Central Committee, further strengthen the building of the army, be properly prepared against war, forever stand guard and post sentinel for the great socialist motherland created by Chairman Mao, and smash into smithereens any enemy that dares to intrude!

Anti-Revisionist Frontier Guards Defend the Frontiers with Vigilance Grown a Hundredfold

In the vast desert on the northwestern frontierland of the motherland is stationed the Hsiaochingshan garrison company of a certain unit of the PLA Lanchow Units. When the whole country is mourning the passing of the great leader Chairman Mao with profound grief, the cadres and fighters of this company heighten their vigilance all the more and fight selflessly in defense of the far-flung border defense line of the motherland.

For days running, the commanders and fighters of the garrison company have repeatedly studied, sentence by sentence, passage by passage, the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's memorial speech at the memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the editorial of the two newspapers and one journal entitled, "Chairman Mao Forever Lives in Our Hearts." They recall Chairman Mao's magnificent contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Gazing at the flocks of sheep like white clouds and at the Mongolian yurts like snow-white lotus flowers on the grassland, they call to mind the misery before liberation and the happiness of today. This especially arouses in them a sense of infinite reverence and love for Chairman Mao. The commanders and fighters say tearfully: "Without Chairman Mao, there would not be the happiness of today on the frontierland of the mother country." Letters expressing determination to turn grief into strength and to properly safeguard the borders of the motherland at all costs fly like snowflakes to the Party branch of the company.

In the days of mourning with immense grief the passing away of Chairman Mao, the cadres and fighters of the Hsiaochingshan Garrison Company bear

firmly in mind their heavy duties to safeguard the motherland. Wiping off their tears, they heighten their vigilance all the more and plunge into intense war-preparedness work. The artillerymen polish their artillery pieces again and again. The drivers give their automobiles a careful inspection and keep them in good repair. When hearing the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao, a Hui fighter who was on home leave, called to mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Heighten vigilance and safeguard the motherland," and rushed back to the company unit. At that time, a gale rose over the Gobi Desert. He crossed sand dunes, went around red willows and trudged ahead in the teeth of the sandstorm. Lying ahead was the Joshui River. Unhesitatingly he waded across it. The water of the Joshui River from the melted snow of the Ch'ilien Mountains cut to the bone and ran deep and swift. Just a slip in attention, one would be washed away by the swift currents! But Wang Cheng-lin was undaunted by hazards of this kind. He waded through the waist-deep water of the 50-meter wide big river, step by step. Arriving at the company unit in the depth of night, he, fully armed, headed for his own combat post right away.

In these days of grief, the comrades of the 8th squad have all the time been on guard duty at the main peak of Hsiaochingshan for more than ten days running. Here there is neither a tree nor a blade of grass. At noon, the desert around is scorching under the sun, and ground temperature rises to 40 or 50 degrees. The sentry box is hot like a steaming basket. The fighters on duty have their clothes soaked through with sweat. Their lips dry and crack. But at the thought of the combat course in which Chairman Mao led our army to grow in scale and strength and to go from victory to victory and at the thought of the scene in which Chairman Mao led the Worker-Peasant Red Army to cross the snowclad mountains and the grassland, they are instantly filled with inexhaustible strength to triumph over difficulties. They silently make this oath: Oh, Chairman Mao, we will firmly bear in mind your teachings and will let nothing--not even mountains studded with swords and the blazing sea--deter us from safeguarding the hard-won socialist regime.

One day, from the northwestern horizon there suddenly rose clouds of dust. Blinding yellow sand swept over Hsiaochingshan. Things ten meters away were in a blur. Squad leader Lu Kuo-chung and the guards thought: In such a situation, we should all the more heighten our vigilance. The sandstorm blew so hard that they could hardly open their eyes. Undaunted, on the strength of experience accumulated in ordinary times, they exercised their prudent judgment and closely searched every small sand dune and every grove of "camel brambles." They said, we would rather climb the mountains and suffer a few more times than let the enemy slip through under our very noses.

One the eve of the National Day, the Party branch of the Hsiaochingshan Garrison Company organized the whole company to further study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. After penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they further strengthened their consciousness in making all-time preparedness against war, launched stirring and seething battlefield-drilling activities, and safeguarded the northwestern gates of the motherland with greater vigilance.

Heroic Gunboats on the East China Sea Ride the Waves and Patrol Day and Night

The vast East China Sea of the motherland churns with roaring waves that swell up to heaven. The heroic gunboats of the Second Convoy Squadron of a certain unit of the People's Navy are patrolling day and night over the crests and troughs of the sea. With an infinitely deep feeling yearning for the great leader Chairman Mao, the sailors turn their grief into strength and, with still greater vigilance, are guarding the coasts of the motherland and standing sentry for the red regime built by Chairman Mao himself.

This convey squadron fights all the year round on the Fukien Front. Its sailors take class struggle as the key link, bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, and maintain at all times a high degree of vigilance. They have on many occasions smashed harassment, disruption and other enemy plots, and triumphantly safeguarded the coasts of the motherland. It is honored with the title "Sentry at Sea." When the sad news of the unfortunate passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was received, its sailors were overwhelmed with grief. At this time, the gunboats went to sea patrolling. Sorrow overtook them like the billows of the sea: On many days and nights they were here welcoming the morning sun, gazing at the Big Dipper and thinking of Chairman Mao; on many days and nights they fought howling winds and raging seas here, standing guard and doing patrol duty in defense of the red regime personally built by Chairman Mao. Now, Chairman Mao has left them forever. How could they not have their hearts rent! Their eyes moist with tears, they wiped the guns and shells, examined their weapons and armaments, and surveyed the skies and the sea again and again. In formation they stood on the foredeck and solemnly swore to Chairman Mao: Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the naval fighters are forever loyal to you! We will carry on your behests, turn grief into strength, devote our blood and lives to safeguarding the great socialist motherland personally built by you. We swear to carry the revolution through to the end.

High up on the wheelhouse of the Boat 6307, squadron commander Hu Wan-lo and political commissar So Yü-t'ang were together studying Chairman Mao's military writings. These two close comrades-in-arms had many times participated in and directed sea battles and won merits in war. From their personal fighting experience, they deeply realized that: The victory of our every sea battle is the victory of Chairman Mao's military thinking. They were determined to study better Chairman Mao's military writings and forever act according to Chairman Mao's teachings. They used Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical thinking to analyze and judge conditions about the enemy and to formulate combat plans. They led the squadron to seriously undergo drilling before the enemy and to firmly stand guard on the coastal defense line day and night.

In the radio room of the Boat 6305, radio operator Li Kuei-tung, with earphones on his head and his hand pressing the key, received and transmitted messages with alacrity, passing on instructions from the higher-ups and reporting conditions at sea. Before he joined the Navy, he was a

Red Guard and had been happily reviewed by the great leader Chairman Mao. Now, he was resolved to turn grief into strength, respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and mourn Chairman Mao with actual action in strengthening war preparedness. One day late in the night the squadron received instructions to carry out an emergency war-preparedness assignment. Li Kuei-tung was on duty in the radio room. In a very short time, he successively received and transmitted over 40 messages without making a single mistake. This insured smooth command. The assignment was accomplished triumphantly.

Radarman Kuo Ch'iang was a naval fighter who had bathed and grown up in the sunshine of Mao Tsetung thought. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, he repressed his grief and wiped the screen again and again and opened his eyes wider to keep a close watch on all conditions. Though well acquainted with the conditions of the naval zone, he had in these few days given the various targets on the sea a review and strived to achieve the aim of knowing clearly every moving target and every fixed target like an open book.

"Shedding tears we carry on the leader's behests, and the stronger is our will to safeguard the motherland." With this strong conviction, the sailors of the Second Convey Squadron did the war-preparedness work still better. They rode the waves and bravely forged ahead along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Heroic Combat Planes Boasting Many Creditable Performances in War Are Adept at Night Flying in the Boundless Skies

On the eve of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the new China, the combat planes of an air force unit that had grown up under the personal concern of Chairman Mao were flying day and night in the air over the northern borders of the motherland to safeguard her territorial air.

This is a heroic unit that had repeatedly rendered meritorious services in war and had successively shot down or damaged 92 enemy planes. Their representative Chang Huai-lien, who was cited for merit, first class, specially went to Peking over ten days ago, and stood guard by the side of the body of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Looking at the kind face of Chairman Mao, Chang Huai-lien couldn't keep his tears from streaming down. Oh, Chairman Mao, you were the maker and the brilliant leader of the People's Air force. It was you who put iron wings on us miserable boys who had served as cowherds, part-time workers and cinder pickers. During the First Congress of Heroes and Models of the Air Force, in which the representatives of our unit took part, you wrote a shining inscription: "Build a powerful air force of the people, safeguard the motherland and be prepared to defeat aggressors." Your brilliant thinking guided us to continuously advance from victory to victory.... Silently Chang Huai-lien vowed: I will turn grief into strength, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's line of army building, carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end, and fight forever in the territorial air of the motherland.

Back in the army unit, Chang Huai-lien immediately displayed higher fighting spirits and personally led the aviators to begin training in night flying. Everyone was determined to increasingly improve his combat skill to annihilate the enemy in day or night time, at a high or low altitude, and was prepared at all times to deal the aggressor a telling blow. Aviator Wang Yu-hsiang sped through the night air in his combat plane. Chang Huai-lien carefully observed Little Wang's flying performance. After Little Wang's landing, he again patiently explained to him the major significance of making every second count to win an air battle and helped him rectify his weak points. Seated in the aviator's lobby, Wang Yu-hsiang underwent simulated night flying, as if his hands were clutching the lever and his feet treading the rudder. Tired in the hand and sore in the foot, he kept on drilling himself again and again. When his next flight came, he at last scored outstanding results.

To perform night flying well, new aviator Hsü Hung-shun in his rest hours covered up tightly the flight training apparatus on the ground with black cloth so that it was like flying at night. Every time, the training lasted several dozen minutes. Group commander Wu Chi-chang had a cold but insisted on being included in the combat ranks. He led the aviators of the group to study Chairman Mao's military writings, criticize the revisionist fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in army building and make new strides forward along Chairman Mao's army line of building. In a combat exercise late one night, he and the aviators of the whole group completed preparations for setting out to fight at double the usual speed.

The great leader Chairman Mao will forever live in the hearts of the air force fighters. Chairman Mao's line of army building will forever guide them to fly throughout the boundless blue skies and to safeguard, with vigilance grown a hundredfold, the sacred territorial air of the motherland.

Red Sentries in Remote Mountains and Dense Forests Conduct Propaganda Among the Masses and Strengthen Joint Army-People Defense

In the days of deeply mourning the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company of a certain border-defense unit of the PLA Kunming Units which has been honored with the title, "3rd Company, a Red Bastion on Border Defense," patrolled the remote mountains and dense forests on the southwestern border of the motherland day and night.

This "3rd Company, a Red Bastion on Border Defense," was a company composed of cadres and fighters of 13 nationalities including T'ai, Wa, Pai, Miao, etc. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres and fighters took the frontierland as their home and arduous struggle as a glory, and joined the masses of the people of all nationalities in safeguarding and building the border areas. They became a red bastion towering over forefront of border defense of the motherland. When the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao was received, the cadres and fighters of the whole company were filled with boundless grief. Deputy Company Commander Chang An-hsiang led a combat sub-detachment to carry out an assignment in the remote mountains. In the sub-tropical dense forest in the

rainy season, the climate is hot and snakes and scorpions haunt every spot. Chang An-hsiang and the fighters did not show the least fear. At early dwan, he and other fighters patrolled with guns in hand. On the way, they looked at the red sun and thought of Chairman Mao. At dusk, they returned from their guard duty and swore with raised fists before the portrait of Chairman Mao: Oh, Chairman Mao, the frontier guards will forever bear in mind your teachings and swear to safeguard the socialist regime personally built by you!

For days running, the 3rd company also sent three mass work groups to go deep into the midst of the masses of various nationalities in defense areas to widely propagate Mao Tsetung thought and carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's great call, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." In the past, old fighter Sha Ch'eng-kuei of T'ai nationality had all along been occupied with mass work in the T'ai village. After the passing away of Chairman Mao, Sha Ch'eng-kuei fell sick. The leadership and the comrades advised him to take a rest. He said, "If one more person is armed with Mao Tsetung thought, there is one more red sentry guard. If one more village is armed with Mao Tsetung thought, there is one more red sentry station." Every night he persisted in going to the Tawanchiang village in the remote mountains, preached Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," to the people of Penglung nationality who lived in compact communities and formulated a program for joint army-people defense. The armymen and the people jointly pledged: Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tsetung thought, we will build the frontierland of the mother country into an impregnable bastion of iron.

On the Three Heroic Islands on the Fukien Front, Armymen and Civilians Unite in Coastal Defense

At the frontier positions, in the army-people joint-defense sentry stations and at seaside wharves on the three heroic islands of Tateng, Hsiaoteng and Chüehyü on the Fukien Front, big-character posters are put up: "Shedding tears we carry on Chairman Mao's behests; the armymen and the civilians unite in coastal defense." One team after another of armymen and civilians with loaded rifles patrol day and night, and clusters of imposing pieces of artillery are trained right on the Taiwan Strait.

In the days of mourning the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the armymen and civilians on the three heroic islands deeply know their own heavy responsibility. With strong will power, they choked down their heartfelt grief and rapidly whipped up a new upsurge in the serious study of Chairman Mao's teachings and the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Every day after nightfall, in the barracks, the joint-defense sentry stations and political evening schools, the commanders and fighters assiduously studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, wrote critical articles, and penetratingly criticized the three big poisonous weeds, namely, "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions. In the mist of early dawn, on the beach and by the side of rocks, the armymen and civilians drilled hard in skills to annihilate the enemy. Under the guidance of Mao

Tsetung thought, the commanders and fighters who firmly guarded an isle on the foremost frontier throughout the year fought against heaven and earth and against the class enemy and built this barren isle into an impregnable and unbreakable bastion of iron. They became an advanced group under the Foochow PLA Units in fighting the enemy. The commanders and fighters were on the islands but their hearts are turned toward Peking. Before the portrait of Chairman Mao, they swore tearfully: "Oh, Chairman Mao, the coast guards will forever stay loyal to your revolutionary line and fight to the last in keeping guard over the coasts and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat!" For days running, while on the alert in coastal defense, they acted on important item of defense works. Every day by the light of morning stars, the cadres and fighters trudged through rugged paths to haul stones and sand from the seaside, and swung their hammers and shovels in the teeth of the sandstorm. Many comrades had their shoulder skin abraded under the pressure of weight and their palms bleeding from cracks. Yet none of them let out a groan. They accomplished their assignment ten days ahead of schedule.

Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, the commanders and fighters of the No. 6 sentry post standing guard at the forefrot on Tateng Island and the militiamen of the "Armored Team" of Yangt'ang brigade in the garrison area together did an ever better job in constituting joint army-people defense. Their representatives were on many occasions affectionately interviewed by Chairman Mao. In the days of mourning with deep grief the passing of Chairman Mao, Chang Chiu-ts'ai, head of the "Armored Team," with a semi-automatic rifle in hand and his eyes brimming over with tears, recounted to everyone the happy scene of their being received by Chairman Mao. The armymen and civilians firmly pledged: We armymen and civilians on the front will forever bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, strengthen army-people unity, strengthen preparedness against war and be prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies that dare to carry out harassment and sabotage. We are prepared at all times to make contributions to the major cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. In the past several days, the armymen and civilians enthusiastically launched drilling activities before the enemy. Day and night they fought amid clusters of wave-pounding reefs and at their posts.

- By NCNA correspondents and
NCNA reporters

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MESSAGES OF SALUTATIONS

More Messages to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng from Localities and PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

leading
party and government organs or army-civilian celebration rallies held in kwangtung, honan, hupeh, hunan, kwangsi, shensi and kansu have sent messages to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee, warmly acclaiming comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

similar messages have been sent to chairman hua, the party central committee and its military commission by the party committees of the kwangchow and wuhan units of the people's liberation army and from a celebration rally held by commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. lanchow units.

all the messages point out: chairman hua was chosen by the great leader and teacher chairman mao himself as his successor in accordance with the fundamental interests and common desire of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. with chairman hua in charge, chairman mao was at ease. so are the party, the army and the people all over the country. with chairman hua as its leader, our party will thrive, our country will prosper and we will advance triumphantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. we sincerely love, fully trust and warmly support chairman hua.

the messages warmly hail the fact that our party now has a new leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng. at the same time, they vehemently condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four".

the message from kwangtung says: "our struggle against the 'gang of four' is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between marxism and revisionism."

the message from honan says: "the wang-chang-chiang-yao 'gang of four' committed heinous, inexpiable crimes which the people have long detected and hated. working hand in glove as a gang, the four established their own system inside the party, lording it over others, doing as they wished and placing themselves

above chairman mao and the party central committee. they maintained illicit foreign relationship, worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, and practised capitulationism and national betrayal unscrupulously. they are a bunch of bourgeois conspirators and careerists who have wormed their way into the party. they are bourgeois elements fed on the blood of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. they are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road and the common enemies of the people throughout china."

the messages unanimously point out: acting on chairman mao's behest and with the boldness of vision of the proletariat, the party central committee headed by chairman hua adopted wise and resolute measures to crush the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and thus rid the party of a hidden danger, rid the country of pests, redressed the grievances of the people and dispelled the dark cloud that was hanging over the country. this saved the revolution and the party and enabled the chinese people to avert the catastrophe of a counter-revolutionary restoration. it is a great example of the application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a decisive great victory of the proletariat over the onslaught of the bourgeoisie. it is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for our party in adhering to the basic line and policies formulated by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism.

the messages pledge to respond to the call of the party central committee and promptly start a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. they pledge to adhere to the basic principles advanced by chairman mao of "three dos and three don'ts" and fight the anti-party "gang of four" to the finish. they pledge to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

in their message of salute, the armymen and civilians of hunan province acclaimed the swift realization of the wise decision the great leader chairman mao had made. the message says: "comrade hua kuo-feng has

consistently followed the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, firmly carried out and defended his proletarian revolutionary line and policies, been always faithful to the party's cause and worked wholeheartedly for the interests of the majority. chairman mao had immense trust in comrade hua kuo-feng and praised him highly."

the message says: hunan is the home province of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and a place where chairman hua kuo-feng worked for many years. in this great struggle to crush the "gang of four", the armymen and people throughout the province will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and take a firm and clearcut stand in the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique and thoroughly expose and repudiate its counter-revolutionary crimes.

the message from the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional party committee says: "the armymen and people in the whole region were jubilant in the last few days. they shouted with one voice: 'firmly support the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl.' and 'down with the anti-party gang of four excl'" the message stresses that under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, together with the people throughout the country, we have the determination, the confidence and the ability to do china's affairs well and make a greater contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world."

the message from the armymen and people in shensi province says: while celebrating the great victory, we the sons and daughters of yenan who have long been nurtured by mao tsetung thought are singing the "east is red" to cherish the memory of our great leader and teacher chairman mao with boundless affection. we are full of pride and enthusiasm as we plunge into the current struggle and recall the days when we followed chairman mao in the fight. it was chairman mao who led the whole party in fighting chang kuo-tao's right opportunist line and repudiating his double-dealing tactics to split the party, undermine the red army's long march and set up a bogus central committee and his crimes in betraying the party. it was chairman mao who initiated the rectification campaign in yenan, summed up the historical experience in the two-line struggles within the party, applied marxist-leninist ideology and principles in rectifying the party's style of work, and repudiated wang ming's opportunist line characteristic of dogmatism.

the "gang of four" today acts in the same way as wang ming and chang kuo-tao. they were all cut from the same cloth. our party has developed and grown in

strength in the struggles against the right and "left" opportunist lines. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has smashed the "gang of four" in accordance with the common aspiration of the 800 million people throughout the country. as a result, our party has become purer, more united and stronger than ever.

the messages from the c.p.c. committees of the kwangchow and wuhan units and the commanders and fighters of the lanchow units say that they have full trust in and firm support for the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng. they unanimously pledge to respond to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, uphold the party's unity and unification, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the commands of the party central committee in all their actions. they are determined to carry out chairman mao's marxist-leninist line on army building still better, strengthen the building of the army and militia, enhance the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, and be ready at all times to smash any enemy who dares to intrude. they pledge to defy death to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and defend the great socialist motherland.

FOREIGN TRADE

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Stimulates China's Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 30, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader and teacher chairman mao has since its start pushed forward the development of china's national economy and her trade with foreign countries. in the last decade, the volume of china's import and export trade has tripled.

new china has firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, kept to the principle of "equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs" and gone all-out to promote the exchange of trade and technology with various countries of the world. the past decade has witnessed a further expansion of china's economic and trade relations with foreign countries. up to date, china has trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions, among which 70 have government-to-government trade agreements and protocols.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has stimulated the tremendous potentials, initiatives and creative powers of the chinese people for building socialism. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they keep to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. they triumphantly completed the third and fourth five-year plans for developing the national economy, and provided a firm material basis for developing foreign trade.

the current 40th session of china's export commodities fair in south china's largest city of kwangchow has on display 40,000 samples of export commodities and products that reflect china's achievements in the economic construction and the vigorous development of science and technology. incorporated are also pictures and models featuring the advanced units in china's agriculture and oil, iron and steel, machinery, chemical and electric industries. the multiplicity of exhibits are powerful proof that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of china's social productive forces.

china has achieved good harvests for 14 consecutive years. output of this year's summer

grain hit an all-time high. the steady increase in agricultural production has not only made it possible to meet the basic needs of the state and its 800 million people but also steadily increased the quantity and variety for exports. the current session of the kwangchow fair has on display 1,800 varieties of grain, oil and foodstuffs contributed by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and nearly ten thousand native and animal by-products. many of the low-yielding areas have changed for the better during the cultural revolution. tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province, an advanced unit in learning from tachai and one of the subjects of exhibition at the fair, used to get only 0.8 tons of rice per hectare because of frequent natural disasters. after liberation, especially since the great cultural revolution, the people of the whole county learned from tachai, the national pace-setting production brigade in north china's shansi province, and concentrated their efforts on water conservancy projects and changed completely the conditions for production. the rice yield per hectare has exceeded 7.5 tons for ten years running. the county has also achieved a great deal in forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishery, and it is making more and more contributions to the state and providing more and more products for export. the county provides as many as 140 items for export, which go to more than 60 countries and regions.

industry has also developed rapidly. the 1975 total industrial output value topped the state quota and hit the target set for the fourth five-year plan. the quantity of china's industrial export has increased with every year and quality has continued to improve with technical levels constantly on the rise. in the last decade, thousands of new industrial products have been put on display at each session of the kwangchow fair.

the increase of manufactured goods has brought about great changes in the export trade structure. industrial goods, minerals, agricultural processed and side-line produce account for over 70 per cent of the total export trade as against only 50 per cent in 1966.

china's years of successful agricultural harvests since the cultural revolution have brought development in the textile industry and in the production of other light industrial goods. new patterns, designs and varieties have been produced in abundance. the increase of total output value in light industry during the last decade far surpasses the total increase over the 17 years before the cultural revolution. this has not only boosted

the home market but provided more and better goods to meet the needs of the people of various countries.

china's oil industry has since the cultural revolution developed steadily and at high speed. last year's crude oil output was 6.7 times that of 1965. it not only meets the increasing needs of the national economy but also provides a certain amount for export, which has been on a steady increase since 1973. the current session of the kwangchow fair exhibits 160 items of oil and oil industry products, which go to 100 countries and regions. last year's total value of the oil and chemical products export was 15 times that in 1965.

the initiatives taken at central and local levels during the cultural revolution have speeded up the pace of industrial development. take the machinery industry, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their own machine building enterprises of different sizes. almost all the 2,000 counties have their own small machinery plants. 1975's output of high precision machine tools and giant machine tools was greater by 3.6 and 4.3 times respectively, as ten years earlier. all the machines on display at the current session of the fair were designed and manufactured by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on their own during the cultural revolution. many of them are of advanced world level. china's machines are sold to 110 countries and regions in asia, africa, latin america and europe.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao said: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." as china's national economy is developing constantly, foreign trade will also continue to flourish. the people of various nationalities are rallying closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and are determined to adhere unfalteringly to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wage a resolute struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

PUBLICATIONS

Book "Great, Historic Victory" Comes Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of its military commission and the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, the people's publishing house has published the book "great, historic victory", to be circulated throughout the country. the book carries "comrade wu teh's speech at the celebration rally in the capital" and the editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "great, historic victory".

the book has also been translated and published by the nationalities publishing house in five languages, mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

A Mountain Village on Southwest China Plateau

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 30, 1976)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the kaoshan production team of taping commune say that the profound changes brought about in their mountain village are all victories of socialism and the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have relentlessly criticised teng hsiao-ping's revisionist fallacies by citing the facts behind these changes.

this production team, which is situated on the tachu mountain, chiangkou county, kweichow province, consists of only 189 people in 36 families. before liberation, over half of the land was in the hands of one landlord and three rich peasants. as tenants or farmhands for the landlord and rich peasants, the thirty-two poor peasant families led a miserable life. after liberation, when like the people in other parts of the country, the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the state, the land was redistributed. in enthusiastic response to chairman mao's call "get organized", they embarked on the road of socialist collectivization

by setting up mutual aid teams, then an agricultural production cooperative and later a production team under the people's commune. production developed steadily.

in 1961, liu shao-chi colluded with teng hsiao-ping in pushing the revisionist line throughout the country and advocated "going it alone, buying and selling of land and freedom of hiring labour". this small village was also affected to the detriment of its collective economy. from 1961 up to the time preceding cultural revolution, grain output remained around 1.875 tons per hectare, and every year the team received more than 13.5 tons of food grain from the state. with the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line was criticized and the production team decided to give full play to collective strength and rely on its own efforts to change the backward state of the mountain village under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. working hard to reclaim mountain land and terrace the fields for three winter-spring periods, they built twenty stone-lined dykes and turned part of the slope into terraced fields. they also dug a 75,000 metres long canal which winds up the mountainside. all these projects have raised farm output. the per hectare yield of grain has surpassed six tons every year ever since 1973, and the team's total grain output in 1975 was over 67 tons, more than three times that before the cultural revolution. with more than enough for three years running, the team has been able to sell surplus grain to the state in increasing amounts year after year.

the standard of living of commune members has been rising steadily as the collective economy has become more consolidated and production has developed. before liberation there were only nine tile-roofed houses there, all of them owned by the landlord and the rich peasants. the poor farmers lived in bamboo-huts and mountain caves. today all members of the team live in new tile-roofed houses. aunt lei, who is over seventy, said "in those days we did not dare even think of this kind of a happy life. teng hsiao-ping alleged that the present is not as good as the past. life in our mountain village today is far better than the days when teng hsiao-ping pushed the revisionist line before the cultural revolution, not to speak of the difference with pre-liberation days."

the new socialist things which have emerged during the cultural revolution are also flourishing in this small mountain village. a cooperative medical station was set up in 1974. the commune members enjoy free medical care, and the barefoot doctors make frequent house call. most common

diseases can be treated in the village. when commune member lei hua-tsai fell seriously ill and had to be hospitalized. the team paid the cost. he said: "in pre-liberation days, when we poor peasants fell ill, we could get no treatment at all. any medical expenses we had got us involved in debt to the usurious landlord and rich peasants whom we found it hard to repay for the rest of our lives."

the great cultural revolution has brought the peasants in this mountain village access to culture and education. a primary school was built. nearly all the team's school-aged children are going to school. the pupils have classes there in the day time, and in the evening, the commune members gather there to learn to read and write, study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and hold meetings to criticise the revisionism. since early this year, the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has developed in a deep-going way in this small mountain village.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Amity Association Fetes Afghan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening to welcome the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association led by sultan mahmood ghazi, president of the association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, yang chi, vice-president of the host association, and yang kung-su, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy here, was also present.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria, sent a message to hua kuo-feng on october 22, extending sincerest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i learned with real pleasure that your excellency have been appointed as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

on this occasion, i, on behalf of the council of revolution of algeria, the national liberation front,

the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria and the algerian people as well as in my own name, would like to extend to you our sincerest and warmest congratulations. in view of the great confidence in you and the respect for your long-tested qualities of a revolutionary and a statesman shown by the leading organs of the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, your appointment undoubtedly ensures that you can accomplish the noble tasks entrusted to you with the clear-sightedness, wisdom and determination which you possess. it also ensures that you will follow the road pioneered by your late glorious chairman and continue to work for the grandeur of the chinese revolution, for the prosperity and happiness of the chinese people and for the triumph of the ideals of justice, progress and peace in the world.

i am convinced that your excellency will pay greatest attention to the development and reinforcement of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two countries. i also would like to assure you that i, on my part, will spare no efforts to make my contributions to the realization of this objective which represents the aspirations of the peoples of our two countries, responds to the interest of our two countries, and is also a measure that should be taken to reinforce our action in favour of the common cause that we defend.

wish you complete success. with high and cordial consideration.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Football Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 30, 1976)

the australian football team left kwangchow today, after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the australian football team arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on october 28 and was honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese football association, the same evening.

the australian football team had a friendly match with the chinese football team at the yuehhsiushan stadium here yesterday afternoon.

liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liao chih-hua, leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, and a. george, chairman of the australian football association, and d.t.r. ambrose, first secretary of the australian embassy in china, watched the match together.

the match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the footballers of the two sides played with tenacity on a muddy and slippery field soddened by the rain and won warm applause from the over 30,000 spectators. the final score was 2:0 in favour of the australian team.

while in kwangchow, the australian friends visited the china 1976 autumn export commodities fair.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Tsinan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 30, 1976)

the government delegation of the republic of chad led by major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, wound up its friendly visit in kwangchow and left here for tsinan by special plane this afternoon.

wang chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and sun lo-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, gave the delegation a warm send-off at the airport.

the government delegation of the republic of chad arrived here by special plane from peking at noon yesterday. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave the distinguished guests a banquet yesterday evening. at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-chairman wang chuan-kuo and minister kamougue wadal abdelkader exchanged toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples of china and chad and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

while in kwangchow, the honoured chad guests visited the china 1976 autumn export commodities fair, called at a suburban people's commune and made a sightseeing trip in the city. they were accorded a warm hospitality by the masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

major marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, sent a message to hua kuo-feng on october 22, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i have the pleasure and honour to extend, on behalf of the congolese people, party and government and in my own name, our warmest congratulations to you. i am convinced that your appointment is the confirmation of the high appreciation shown by all the chinese communists and people for all the efforts of your excellency for the general progress of the people's republic of china. on this happy occasion, i assure you that i will make every effort to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle and to promote the unity and cooperation between our two countries.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

president of the central committee of the national united workers' party and life president of the republic of equatorial guinea masie nguema biyogo negue ndong sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 14, extending heartfelt felicitations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

at the time when the political bureau of the communist party of china has appointed your excellency as successor to the great chairman mao tsetung, i, in the name of the central committee of the national united workers' party and the revolutionary people's government of equatorial guinea and in my own name, extend to your excellency our heartfelt felicitations. the excellent relations of reciprocity

and friendship existing between our two governments will be daily strengthened in the interests of our two peoples. our radical unity in the struggle against world imperialism, colonialism, racism and monopoly capital which bar the people of the third world from political, economic, social and cultural development will be increasingly strengthened, and the government, communist party and people of china is the architect of this unity in the present-day world. although international imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat in various parts of the world, the fact remains that the doom of imperialism in the world will inevitably come and is drawing nearer and nearer.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Exhibition Delegation on Life of Lu Hsün
Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 29, 1976)

the
delegation of the exhibition on the life of lu hsun by the people's republic of china left here for home today, concluding a friendly visit to japan.

yesterday evening, the delegation gave a banquet to express thanks to japanese friends. among those present were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; jiro enjoji, chairman of the board of directors of "nihon keizai shimbun", and hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

on the evening of october 27, the japan-china cultural exchange association and "nihon keizai shimbun", ltd. gave a party in honour of the chinese delegation. among the 300 people present were kenzo nakajima, jiro enjoji, aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, kakichi uchiyama and tomi kora.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang were also present at the party.

at the party kenzo nakajima said, "lu hsun had very close relations with japan. we should not only read his works, but also earnestly learn from his spirit and practice it in accordance with the concrete conditions in japan." he said he would

strive for further success of the exhibition, which was to be displayed in more places of japan.

jiro enjoji said that china's exhibition on lu hsun in sendai has been a success and a good beginning to its display in other parts of japan. he added, "lu hsun was a great revolutionary. we will understand the new china better through the study of lu hsun's writings and actions. we should work for the development of friendship between the peoples of japan and china as lu hsun did."

the leader of the chinese delegation, chu yung-chia, expressed gratitude to the japanese people for their whole-hearted support of the exhibition. he felt sure that the friendship between the two peoples, which lu hsun and his japanese friends had assiduously fought for, will develop under the new historical conditions.

in sendai over 300 people held an evening party on october 20 to mark the opening of the exhibition and to welcome the visiting delegation. the delegates also visited kyoto, nara and osaka.

Japanese Economic Circles Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

the delegation of economic circles from chubu area, japan, led by toshio suzuki concluded its friendly visit in peking and left for southern parts of china by air today before returning home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and fumio murata, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

Secretary-General of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and His Party Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

tomio narazaki, secretary-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his party left here for home by air yesterday.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and others were present at the airport to see them off.

tomio narazaki and his party arrived here on october 19 for talks on matters pertaining to business exchanges for the next year with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association and other departments concerned.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with kaheita okasaki, permanent adviser to the japan-china association on economy and trade, and his five-member party.

liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of the ministry of foreign trade, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, were present on the occasion.

hiroyuki tsubaki and takuo sakai, liaison officials in peking of the japan-china association on economy and trade, were also present.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friendship Visiting Delegation of Nagoya

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 30, 1976)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk yesterday with all members of the japanese friendship visiting delegation of nagoya with miichi hasegawa as its leader, yoshinobu kobayashi as its deputy leader and makoto mano as its secretary-general.

the 33-member delegation arrived here on october 28 after visiting shanghai, soochow, shenyang and talien, and will soon leave for home.

CHINA AND LIBERIA

Liberian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

william r. tolbert jr., president of the republic of liberia, sent a message to hua kuo-feng on october 13, extending sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i have just received the news of your recent elevation to your high office of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of your great country. on behalf of the government and people of liberia and in my own name, i extend to you sincere congratulations and very best wishes as you assume leadership of the people's republic of china at a time of rapid change in international relations. as i express to you sentiments of highest consideration and esteem, i wish also for your industrious people continued peace, unity and prosperity.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Greets
Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

veerasamy ringadoo, acting prime minister of mauritius, sent a message on october 14 to premier hua kuo-feng, extending the warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and in my own name, may i offer to your excellency our warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of the chinese communist party. your election to this high office is a token of the respect and high esteem the chinese people have for you. i am confident that under your wise and able leadership the people of china will achieve their highest aspirations and that the ties of friendship which exist between our two countries will be further strengthened. please accept, excellency, our very best wishes for your personal well-being and the continued progress of the people of china.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, in the name of the m.l.p.n. central committee, sent a letter dated october 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

in the name of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, i congratulate you on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as your chairman.

the communist party of china had to struggle again and again during its 55 years history against the suppressing imperialist powers in the world.

we are convinced, that this struggle will be continued with all strength in the near future.

the central committee of the c.p.c. surely will continue its struggle against all the enemies inside and outside the party and the country, until victory is won.

the imperialists hope that china will leave the right course.

we know that this will never be possible.

the c.p.c., the chinese people, the peasants and workers and the chinese people's liberation army will prevent revisionists or whatever other renegades from gaining power in china again.

the history of the c.p.c. proves that a united marxist-leninist party can overcome all difficulties.

the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands declares solemnly its solidarity with the struggle of the communist party of china against all its enemies excl.

guided by the red banner the marching on for victory cannot be stopped by anybody excl.

long live the communist party of china excl.

long live the central committee, the leadership of the party, the cadres and members of the party excl.

long live the friendship between the c.p.c. and the m.l.p.n. excl.

CHINA AND PERU

Cultural Week in Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 29, 1976)

a "cultural week to honour the memory of the world's revolutionary leader and teacher mao tsetung" sponsored by the united union of educational workers of peru (sutep) closed in arequipa today.

during the "cultural week" beginning october 18, special lectures on mao tsetung thought and on china's great proletarian cultural revolution were given and a

chinese book exhibition was held. at the request of peruvian personages, the exhibition reopened for another two days ending today.

the lecturers spoke highly of the magnificent contributions and brilliant deeds that chairman mao tsetung had made to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. they also praised the great successes scored by the chinese people in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. all the lecturers were of the opinion that the chinese revolution led by mao tsetung is one of the greatest chapters in the annals of the current century. they also pointed out emphatically that in view of the magnificent contributions by chairman mao, "he was a worthy great leader and teacher of the world revolution and all the oppressed peoples the world over." they expressed the resolve to carry through the teachings of chairman mao in their work.

on display at the chinese book exhibition were the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" as well as his military and philosophical writings. also on display were chairman hua kuo-feng's summing-up report at the national conference on learning from tachai and other chinese publications.

CHINA AND POLAND

Comrade Mijal's Letter of Congratulations to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of poland, has in a letter to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulated him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the party. the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist party of poland and myself wish to extend to you revolutionary greetings on your appointment by the central committee of the communist party of china as its chairman and chairman of its military commission.

we warmly and sincerely wish that under your leadership, the glorious communist party of china -- the party of mao tsetung -- which has long been tempered

in class struggle, would further consolidate the great achievements so far made by the heroic chinese people in the building of socialism and with respect to the regime of the working people led by the heroic working class, enrich them with new brilliant victories in all fields of their work and struggle, and build the people's republic of china into a more powerful socialist country with a modern economy and revolutionary culture, into an invincible citadel of revolution and socialism in the world.

by their selfless struggle, the polish marxist-leninists will do all they can to strengthen the great revolutionary friendship between our two peoples and strengthen further the solidarity and cohesion of the entire international marxist-leninist movement in its struggle against the enemies of revolution and socialism, the two hegemonic powers, imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, secretary-general of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 22, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your being appointed as chairman of the central committee of the glorious chinese communist party, i extend to you our congratulations in the name of the people of sao tome and principe and the political bureau of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe. the chinese people, under your leadership and guided by the revolutionary thought of mao tsetung, will win great victories now and in the future. i am convinced that the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will be strengthened day by day.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

South African Racists' Ugly Performance
- Article by Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carried an article by its commentator denouncing the farce of transkei's pseudo-independence recently staged by the south african racist regime. the article entitled "ugly performance" reads:

the south african vorster racist regime announced the setting up on october 26 of the so-called "independent" bantustan state of transkei. this is nothing but a fraudulent farce. it is an ugly performance of the regime in perpetuating the policy of apartheid and a reproduction of the vicious racist system of "reserves". this scheme to intensify racist rule has naturally met with strong condemnation and opposition from the azanian people and african public opinion.

it is well known that "bantustans" were established on the basis of the notorious "apartheid act". since the first "bantustan" was created by the white racist regime in south africa in 1963, nine areas under separate rule have been set up now known as "black homelands". as designed by the south african authorities, these "black homelands" will gradually become so-called "independent states" of the black people within the territory of south africa. apart from the signboard, these "homelands", like other places, will remain subjected to oppression and bullying by the racists. facts have shown that the "independence" cooked up by the vorster regime has nothing in common with the real independence demanded by the azanian people; it is only a despicable trick of the regime to legalize and perpetuate the yoke of apartheid fastened on the azanian people.

the racist regime has wicked motives in energetically introducing "black homelands" and playing up the pseudo-independence of transkei. since this year, the azanian people's militant struggle against racist rule has been surging forward and the flames of armed struggle of the namibian and zimbabwean people for national independence have been raging more vigorously, fiercely battering the vicious rule of white racism. after the fiasco of "peace talks" and high-handed policy, the vorster reactionary regime rehashed the notorious "bantustan" policy under the label of "independence", in an attempt to avert its imminent doom and induce the azanian people to give up their national liberation struggle and at the same time undermine the african countries' militant unity

so as to achieve its criminal aim of continuing the racist rule. however, this new piece of trickery can in no way mislead the people of azania and the rest of africa. african public opinion penetratingly pointed out long ago that "bantustan" "is only a fraud, a mockery of independence and a despicable scheme to prolong the white rule." recently, the organization of african unity at its meeting to voice solidarity with the south african people solemnly requested all governments and organizations not to accord recognition of any kind to the artificial state of transkei. this shows that the pseudo-independence of transkei staged by the vorster regime is useless. it only helps to expose the regime's extremely reactionary features and its guilty conscience.

at present, out of consideration of their own interest, the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states are intensifying their rivalry in africa by resorting to various intrigues. especially, the wolf in lamb's skin -- soviet social imperialism, following its armed intervention in angola, indulges itself in double-dealing tactics, extending its tentacles to other parts of southern africa in a vain attempt to make the national liberation movements serve its own pursuit of world domination, thus further revealing its sinister and cruel features. nevertheless, the southern african people's destiny is neither to be decided by the racists, nor by the one or two superpowers, but by the people of southern africa who are persisting in struggle. the azanian, namibian and zimbabwean people will surely win victory in their struggle for national independence and liberation, and the white racist regime and all reactionary rule will certainly collapse. this is an inevitable law in the development of human history.

the chinese people under the leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman hua kuo-feng will, as always, resolutely support the people of the world and the third world people in particular in their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism. we resolutely stand on the side of the people of azania, namibia and zimbabwe as well as the entire great african people, and firmly support them in their struggle against racism, imperialism and hegemonism. we are deeply convinced that the great african people will further strengthen their unity, persist in struggle, overcome all difficulties and obstacles and achieve greater victories in the struggle for the liberation of the whole african continent.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Sworn Enemy of Peace in Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carried a commentary on international affairs entitled "sworn enemy of peace in asia". excerpts follow:

the clamour for "asian security" which had gone down for a while was raised again in the kremlin. a few days ago, a soviet newspaper in an article entitled "provide reliable security for asia" glibly talked about soviet concern for asian "security".

as a matter of fact, this clamour for "asian security" is nothing new but an old tune of the soviet revisionists.

the strategical focus of the soviet revisionists' contention for hegemony is europe, but they also desperately make expansion in asia. the root cause of the instability in asia is the fierce contention for hegemony between the soviet union and the united states, particularly the daily increasing soviet infiltration, interference, aggression and expansion in asian countries.

the soviet revisionists have concocted the so-called "ten principles" for "european security". the european people have seen more and more clearly that these "principles" are but for the purpose of deceiving the people. now the soviet revisionists are hawking "principles" for "asian security", such as "non-use of force", "respect for sovereignty", "non-interference in internal affairs" and "development of economic cooperation". all this is out and out nonsense. it is the soviet revisionists who have deployed hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops in mongolia; it is the soviet revisionists who frequently carry out offensive military exercises, blatantly posing military threats to japan and other asian countries; and it is also the soviet revisionists who occupy the territories of other countries and trample upon other people's sovereignty. the soviet k.g.b. agents sneaking into all parts of asia are carrying out rampant activities of espionage and sabotage and intervening in the internal affairs of other countries. it is precisely the soviet revisionists who ruthlessly plunder the resources of other countries, control their economic lifeline and exploit their people under the signboard of "economic cooperation".

in this case, how can there be "reliable security for asia"? soviet social-imperialism itself is the ringleader threatening the independence and security of the asian countries. it is the sworn enemy of asian security.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization
Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

the central committee of the spanish workers' revolutionary organization has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

on the occasion of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, we extend to you our warmest congratulations.

we are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, the communist party of china, the people's republic of china and the chinese people, following the revolutionary line of mao tsetung thought and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, will scale new heights in socialist construction and make greater contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism of the two superpowers.

with communist salute excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

william gopallawa, president of sri lanka, has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

please permit me to extend to you my sincere congratulations and warm good wishes on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

i have no doubt that the people of china will continue to forge ahead under your distinguished leadership and i feel assured that the bonds of mutual goodwill and co-operation linking our two countries will get further reinforced.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

please accept my warmest felicitations on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. i wish you all success in the great tasks ahead of you. i am sure the future will see the people of china continue to achieve further progress and prosperity. i am equally confident that the warm and cordial ties binding our two countries and peoples will continue to flourish in the years ahead.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message to hua kuo-feng on october 22, extending very sincere congratulations on his being appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

your accession to the post of chairman of the communist party of china only a few months after your appointment as first vice-chairman of the communist party and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, is a clear indication of the

chinese people's confidence and trust in your ability to carry on and to further advance the great revolutionary work of the late chairman mao tsetung.

the government and people of the united republic of tanzania, as well as myself, therefore, offer our very sincere congratulations and good wishes to you, as you begin the work involved in this high honour and great trust, at the same time i would like to assure you and all the chinese people of tanzania's continued friendship towards the chinese people's republic and our desire for a still further extension of cooperation between our two countries in all matters of mutual interest and in the cause of world freedom and justice.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Economic Exhibition Closes in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Oct. 29, 1976)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here yesterday evening.

president ellis clarke of the republic, prime minister eric williams, government ministers as well as members of parliament were among the 140,000 visitors of the exhibition which opened here on october 15.

the exhibition contributed to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the governments and people of china and trinidad and tobago. a worker had this to say: "i have seen the happy life of the chinese people. they are acting on the principle of self-reliance laid down by chairman mao tsetung." another visitor said: "the exhibition is an excellent one."

13 chinese films were shown at the exhibition during its two weeks' run.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

marshal idi amin, life president of the republic of uganda, sent a message on october 15 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

i have learnt with pleasure of your appointment as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and also the chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

i wish, therefore, to avail myself of this opportunity to express on behalf of the government, the entire people of uganda and indeed on my own behalf, our warmest and sincere congratulations upon your excellency's appointment to this very high office. your excellency's appointment is a very clear expression of the faith and confidence that the entire people of china have in your leadership and personal integrity. i am as well confident that with these excellent qualities -- combined with the distinguished experience you have accumulated for years during your dedicated and selfless service to your countrymen -- you will be able to fulfil the important mission which has been entrusted to you. i am equally convinced that the chinese people, who have entrusted you with this important role to play in their affairs, will remain united as one people and continue to give you their support, loyalty and encouragement in the same manner that they rendered to the late leader chairman mao tsetung.

ugandans pay tribute to the people's republic of china and her leadership for the stand they have assumed on many burning international issues, siding with the third world especially on issues of de-colonisation, self-determination and economic independence. in this regard, we are particularly conscious of the most valuable support that your great country has persistently rendered to the liberation movements in africa in their just struggle to liberate their countries from the yoke of colonialism, imperialism and zionism. i am convinced that your leadership will continue to give expression and support to these most admirable aspects of your country's policies.

uganda and the people's republic of china already enjoy very excellent and cordial relations which, i

am sure, will continue to grow from strength to strength for the benefit of our peoples. we are very grateful for the cooperation and assistance which your government has given to us and we thank you very much for the experts and technicians who have worked hand-in-hand with ugandans in the development of our nation. i wish particularly to point out the assistance that ugandans have received in the field of rice growing. as a result of this, your excellency, we are presently self-sufficient in rice production and are looking forward to the very near future when we shall have excess rice for export. this excellent cooperation which so happily exists between our two countries should be maintained and extended to cover other areas of cooperation such as trade and commerce.

i avail myself of this opportunity, your excellency, to wish you personal good health and long life in your efforts to lead the people's republic of china to greater prosperity and continued unity that has characterised her development since her foundation.

CHINA AND UN

Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNIDO Meeting Leaves Peking for Vienna

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

chang hsien-wu, deputy leader and alternate representative of the chinese delegation to the fourth session of the inter-governmental committee to formulate the regulations of the united nations industrial development organization, left here for vienna by plane yesterday.

leader of the chinese delegation and representative yu pei-wen, and alternate representatives ku yi-chi and chang ping-chien are already in vienna.

Policy of Apartheid of the South African Racist Regime Strongly Condemned at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 29, 1976)

representatives of many countries spoke at the u.n. general assembly in the past three days strongly condemning the policy of apartheid of the south african racist regime, exposing the pseudo-independence of transkei and voicing firm support to the struggle waged by the people of azania and other countries in southern africa.

a.b. nyakyi, representative of the united republic of tanzania, said, by creating bantustans, the racist regime of south africa "wants to perpetuate them as sources of cheap labour for the white economy" and "to swindle away the black population from the participation in and enjoyment of the overall wealth of the country". therefore the forcible creation of sham independent transkei and other bantustans is nothing but a fraud, he pointed out. nyakyi said that while trying in vain to whitewash itself by using political deceptions the south african racist regime resorted to massacres, intimidations and repressions.

ahmed esmat abdel meguid, representative of egypt, said that the so-called independent transkei is only a farce, and a part of the bantustan policy of the racist and colonialist pretoria regime. he expressed his country's solidarity with the struggle of the people of south africa for self-determination.

guinean representative miriam makeba emphasized that the only solution to the south african question lies "in the interment of apartheid by armed struggle and the seizure of power by the south african people to set up a regime of freedom, social justice, democracy and peace."

romanian representative aruel gheorghe pointed out that "the romanian people express once again solidarity with the heroic struggle of resistance waged by the oppressed people of azania against racial discrimination and for national emancipation." he added that romania rejects the "independence" of transkei and resolutely condemns the policy of "bantustanization" which has no other aim than consolidating apartheid.

keat chhon, representative of democratic kampuchea, pointed out that the struggle of the people of azania enjoyed the active support and sympathy of other african countries and the third world countries. "the non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving and justice-loving countries are opposed to colonialism,

neo-colonialism, zionism, apartheid and all forms of interference and aggression", he declared. the white minority regime of south africa was intensifying massacre and suppression and at the same time resorted to giving sham independence to transkei. but its scheme was seen through by the third world and many other countries and was condemned and rejected by them, he said.

jaksa petric, representative of yugoslavia, stressed that support for an all-round assistance to the liberation movements in southern africa must be further strengthened until the peoples there become the masters of their own countries. "yugoslavia firmly opposes the policy of bantustans and lends full support to the people of south africa and the liberation movements which are waging an unrelenting struggle against that policy", he declared.

representative of guyana, rashleigh e. jackson, said: "'the bantustans' are nothing but a sham, a downright fraud. and they must be exposed for what they really are". "although all manoeuvres of repression have been resorted to by the south african racist regime", he emphasized, "the masses are not deterred."

jackson said: "no force on earth, neither that regime (of the white racists) nor any other, can forever impede the onward march of the militant black masses in southern africa."

k.b. shahi, representative of nepal, condemned the creation of sham independence of transkei as "nothing but eyewash to perpetuate the political domination of the racist regime". "so my delegation will refrain from giving any sort of recognition to the socalled independent transkei", he declared.

representatives of sierra leone, mauritania, uganda and the united arab emirates condemned the policy of bantustans and the farce of granting sham independence to transkei by the south african racist regime. they expressed firm support for the just struggle of the azanian people.

chinese representative lai ya-li said: "in recent years, the two superpowers, motivated by their strategic needs of contending for world hegemony, are stepping up their rivalry in this area (southern africa). one superpower maintains a thousand and one links with the racist regimes in southern africa, and it has always given energetic support to them politically, economically and militarily. a latest evidence of this support is seen in another veto it cast recently in the security council against the draft resolution submitted by third world countries which would call

for sanctions against south africa. at present it is resorting to the changed tactics of advertising 'peaceful evolution' in a feverish attempt to preserve its vested interests. the other superpower, a late-comer, which styles itself the 'natural ally' of the african people harbours even more wild ambitions. flaunting the banner of 'fighting racism' and 'supporting the national liberation movement', it is stretching out its tentacles far and wide for active infiltration and expansion in southern africa. it is doing its utmost to disintegrate the national liberation movements, split the militant unity of the african countries, sabotage the liberation struggle of southern africa; and it even sent mercenaries to carry out open armed intervention against an african state. after the angola incident, it went even further in an undisguised way to step up its rivalry with the other superpower in its attempt to replace the old-line imperialism and colonialism, establish its own spheres of influence in southern africa and encircle europe from the flanks. all this adds to the difficulty and complexity of the liberation struggle on the part of the people of southern africa. but this enables the people of azania and other parts of africa to see even more clearly that southern africa, like many other parts of the world, is facing the burning issue of preventing the tiger from entering the back door while rejecting the wolf from the front door. experience shows that in order to overthrow the racist and colonial rule and achieve true national liberation, it is imperative at the same time to carry out resolutely the struggle against superpower hegemonism and to maintain heightened vigilance particularly against that superpower which pretends to support the national liberation movement under the signboard of socialism." he said: "the people of azania have come to realize ever more clearly from their own experience in struggle that in face of the south african white racist regime which is armed to the teeth, there is no other alternative than to pick up the iron broom of revolutionary violence to sweep racism and colonialism into the garbage of history."

lai ya-li concluded that the chinese government and people will carry out the behests of chairman mao and, as always, firmly support the people of azania and the rest of africa in their just struggle against colonialism, racism and hegemonism and for national independence and liberation until they win final victory.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Guest Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

miss brandi dohrn, chief of the students affairs section of the german academic exchange service of the federal republic of germany, left peking today to visit southern parts of china.

miss brandi dohrn arrived in peking on october 25 for a visit to china. during her stay in peking, she visited the peking languages institute and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Wrestling Association Representative and Coach Leave for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

wang yi-chow, representative of the wrestling association of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the international amateur wrestling federation, and kung wan-min, chinese coach to attend the fourth international training course for coaches sponsored by the federation, left peking for yugoslavia by plane yesterday.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1976)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending sincere and warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your being appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i am very pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the entire zairian people uniting in the bosom of the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name, our sincere and warm congratulations. i hope that under your leadership, the friendly cooperation existing so successfully between our two countries will be further developed for the wellbeing of our two peoples.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 11, 1976 No. 6217

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* NATIONAL *
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CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO & LU HSÜN

Another Confession of the Old-Brand Capitulationist Chang Ch'un-ch'iao

- Comments on "Ti K'e's" Letter to Lu Hsün

by

the worker theorist group editing the
Selected Statements of Lu Hsün

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao October 30, 1976)

Forty years ago, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, one of the "gang of four," had a paragraph of most obnoxious history which had all long been closely covered up by him. This is that he once used the pseudonym of "Ti K'e" to join the "Four Villains" in the "encirclement and suppression" of Lu Hsün. At present, this incident has finally been exposed. This "hero" who consistently styled himself as the "Left" is actually an out-and-out old-brand capitulationist.

In the spring of 1936, for the purpose of pushing Wang Ming's Right opportunist line, the "Four Villains" vociferously publicized "literature for national defense." They disbanded the "League of Left-Wing Writers" behind the back of Lu Hsün and pieced together the "Association of Chinese Writers and Artists." These "termites" hidden within the revolutionary camp vigorously embarked on dissension and carried out conspiratorial activities. They were boycotted and opposed by Lu Hsün who firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At that time, Lu Hsün was seriously ill. While he was sick, "the heroes endlessly attacked him" (Collected Letters of Lu Hsün, p. 993), and among them, the "hero" who was the earliest to mount the attack was this Chang Ch'un-ch'iao under the pseudonym of "Ti K'e." "Ti K'e" or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao displayed an elegant and stately revolutionary signboard--"we must make self-criticism"--to openly attack Lu Hsün for "forgetting to make criticism" and hence causing a young author to become "self-conceited" and "degenerate." He vilified Lu Hsün of "sending a good author to the grave."

In the face of such vicious attack, Lu Hsün steadfastly took the proletarian revolutionary stand and resolutely hit back at Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and company. In April, as soon as Lu Hsün recovered from his serious illness, he at once "wrote two articles to counterattack" (Ibid). "The Foreign Concession in March' written on April 16 and "The 'Checkpoint' of 'Leaving the Checkpoint'" written on April 30 were the dagger and javelin thrust by Lu Hsün at the "Four Villains." These two articles also ripped off the mask of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, "a counter-revolutionary who pretended to be a revolutionary," and hit the mortal wound of this out-and-out capitulationist at that time. How did Chang Ch'un-ch'iao cope with this counterattack by Lu Hsün? With hate and fear, he hurriedly used the pseudonym of "Ti K'e" to write a letter to Lu Hsün. He thus launched his second attack in counter-offensive. Feigning himself to be pitiful and harmless, he claimed that Lu Hsün had not comprehended his "original intention" and yelled: "This title of 'The Foreign Concession in March' hurts very much the feeling of everybody."

What was Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's "original intention"? What was his "feeling"? Actually this was due not only to the vivid contrast provided by "The Countryside in August" and "The Foreign Concession in March." One side was the anti-Japanese front where the people of the Northeast stood at bay in a fierce battle under the leadership of the Communist Party, took actual action to criticize the Kuomintang government's policy of non-resistance, and defended their homeland and mother country with blood and life. The other side was the foreign concession protected by imperialist police and gendarme where one could "live in a modern house, drink coffee," ("Class Character of Literature" in Collection of Three Leisures), leisurely "make self-criticism" and carry out without haste fraudulent deals to "bore through" the revolutionary camp. "The Foreign Concession in March" poked right away at the spot where it hurt! Furthermore, the debate carried out around the novel The Countryside in August was essentially an acute struggle between the two kinds of ideology, the two roads and the two lines. What Lu Hsün defended was not merely a volume of progressive novel, but more importantly the independence of the country, the survival of the nation, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. What 'Ti K'e" "originally intended" to uphold was an out-and-out capitulationist line in the full sense of the term.

This clown Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was originally of little significance in literary circles at that time. He wrote some articles for the reactionary quisling press and also played the role of a utility man by sending unsolicited contributions to the progressive press. Because he was a follower of Chou Yang, he actually also donned a revolutionary mantle and fooled around in both the enemy and our circles. Wagging his tongue, he made every effort to "bore through" the revolution. He yelled: "We must establish literature for national defense," and after "the efforts made last year," there had been "established the line of literature for national defense" ("We Must Make Self-Criticism"). What was the "line" "established" by Chang Ch'un-ch'iao? Lu Hsün had dismantled for us the secret device, which was actually an out-and-out capitulationist line for "fawning on" the Kuomintang elements and "disarming others on 'their' behalf." According to this line, the proletariat should abandon its leadership over the united front and its firm class policy. "Everything should go through the united front" and "all should obey the united front" and docilely allow the big landlords and big bourgeoisie to dictate things.

Hitting the nail on the head Lu Hsün pointed out the class essence of this line of "literature for national defense." How could Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and company not feel that "their feelings are hurt"?

However, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who faithfully carried out Wang Ming's class capitulationist line continued to glide down this line up to 1938 when he went so far as to brazen-facedly and disgustingly played up the lone man and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek in a newsletter entitled "Han Fu-ch'ü" and yelled for "building a united national defense army under the leadership of Committee Chairman Chiang," thereby further exposing the true color of a renegade.

To capitulate to Chiang Kai-shek at home and to willingly become the subjugated people in the international arena was Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's "original intention" and "feeling." In order to attain this political goal, he necessarily had to attack the revolutionary forces. Lu Hsün pointed out: Toward the new forces, they "rise as a whole body to attack them for fear that they would still retain some vitality. They must make sure that such forces are silenced from now on before there can be prolonged peace in the country and literary circles." ("The 'Checkpoint' of 'Leaving the Checkpoint'" in Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) They edged out those who disagreed with them and formed themselves into a group of sworn confederates so that they could monopolize the literary circles, did whatever they liked, and gratify their desire for national betrayal and capitulation to the enemy. They pretended to be radical and revolutionary in order to throw up a smokescreen to cover up their loyalty to the enemy and strangulation of the fraternal forces. They vaguely shook their heads, spoke in a queer manner, spread confusion, set up traps, suffocated the newborn infants and beguiled and destroyed the revolutionary forces for the purpose of bringing into play their conspiratorial tacts.

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who assumed the pseudonym of "Ti K'e" thought that nobody had any knowledge of his obnoxious history forty years ago. He lay low and even wormed his way into the Party and state organs to wield supreme powers. He also disguised himself as the "Left," formed the "gang of four" with his ilk, and diligently perpetrated criminal and fraudulent deals to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. However, they are after all unable to escape punishment by history, and their conspiratorial activities have been smashed. They have finally been swept onto the garbage pile of history. "Ti K'e's" repulse performance in those year has today become the foremost confession of this simon-pure old-brand capitulationist Chang Ch'un-ch'iao!

* * *

Lu Hsün Scathingly Attacks the Dog in the Water Chang Ch'un-ch'iao

by

the mass criticism group of the Lu Hsün Seminar

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 31, 1976)

Jen-min Jih-pao republished on October 21 Lu Hsün's essay "The Foreign Concession in March" and also carried an article entitled "An Out-and-Out Old Capitulationist" to expose the despicable conduct of a man who used the pseudonym of "Ti K'e" to work in the service of the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries and take part in the encirclement and attack of Lu Hsün forty years ago. This "Ti K'e" is none other than Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, an important member of the anti-Party "gang of four", and a counter-revolutionary conspirator and careerist. The true identity of this old capitulationist and unrepentant capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road has now been thoroughly exposed before the people.

It was this Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who in the thirties tried his utmost to peddle Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line, and together with the "four villains" including Chou Yang, served as the vanguard in the "encirclement and suppression" of Lu Hsün and became a lapdog of the national enemies and class enemies. Using the pseudonym "Ti K'e," he cast forth a sinister article in the reactionary paper Ta Wan Pao, attacking Lu Hsün for "sending a good author to the grave" with the aim of forcing Lu Hsün to submit to their "line of literature for national defense" and to Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line. Lu Hsün immediately wrote the essay "The Foreign Concession in March" and sternly pointed out: "So long as there are still 'our and 'their' literary circles, mere practice of self reproach to reveal one's 'correctness' or impartiality means in fact fawning 'them' or disarming people on 'their' behalf." This has one stroke of the knife ripped open Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's masks of "revolution," "correctness" and "impartiality" and exposed his repulsive capitulationist features.

Making use of his unique status and special string in the revolutionary camp, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao read the manuscript of "The Foreign Concession in March" in a bookstore before it was published. The satirical essay by Lu Hsün hit the mortal wound of this capitulationist and made him "feel uneasy for quite a number of days." However, showing no sign of repentance and after "racking his brain for a few days" he unleashed another frenzied counter-attack on Lu Hsün. He sent Lu Hsün a sinister letter. Aiming at what Lu Hsün said: "When you have the javelin, use the javelin, and there is no need to wait for the tanks and incendiary bombs that are being produced or will be produced," he viciously attacked him saying: "Do you mean that when we have javelins, we don't have to build tanks? Granted that we are not going to build tanks, do we have to conduct research and make improvement after the javelins have been produced?" Thinking that he had a strong backer and emboldened by the support, this lapdog openly cried: "Regarding the sentence 'T'ien Chün should not return so soon,' I do not follow anyone blindly." From this it could be seen how desperately

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao worked to consciously push the Right capitulationist line and this was entirely the repulsive attitude of a faithful lackey. The title of "The Foreign Concession in March" used by Lu Hsün also greatly hurt the feeling of this fault-finding "young bully" hiding in the foreign concession. In his letter, he snarlingly charged that "The title of this essay hurts very much everybody's feeling." To tell the truth "everybody" here stood for his band of counter-revolutionaries. Therefore, this Chang Ch'un-ch'iao valiantly carried the battle to the door of the other side.

On April 28, 1936 Lu Hsün wrote in his diary: "Received a letter from Ti K'e." This took place twelve days after he completed his essay "The Foreign Concession in March." Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, this lapdog which had been personally knocked into the water by Lu Hsün, vainly tried to clamber ashore and make trouble again. With the spirit of beating the dog in the water, Lu Hsün again scathingly beat back Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's counter-attack. Chang Ch'un-ch'iao in his letter anxiously expressed: "I only hope sir, that you will give me a reply to set my mind at ease." However, in "The Diary of Lu Hsün" after that date, there is no record of any reply to the letter. Lu Hsün once said: "The highest form of contempt is silence, and I will not even turn my eyes in his direction." It can be imagined how great was Lu Hsün's contempt for this sinister letter.

Nevertheless, Lu Hsün specially preserved this sinister letter, thus enabling us to see today this important piece of evidence regarding the crimes committed by the big conspirator, careerist and old-brand capitulationist Chang Ch'un-ch'iao forty years ago. As we know, Lu Hsün had the habit of "immediately destroying all ordinary letters after they were answered, but if the letters had something to do with discussions or troublesome incidents he often kept them." For the sake of coping with Kuomintang fascist "entrapment," Lu Hsün had on many occasions burned all the letters from his friends. It was quite evident that Lu Hsün had specially kept this batch of letters from "Ti K'e" and his gang for use in future struggle. This is a point worthy of our deep thought.

On April 30, Lu Hsün wrote another essay attacking the Right capitulationist line. In "The 'Checkpoint' of 'Leaving the Checkpoint'," a companion article to "The Foreign Concession in March," he gave the return salute to the counter-attack of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao. Lu Hsün pointed out: "At present, if the writings representing the efforts of many new writers ... are perchance discovered by the readers and sell one or two thousand copies, then there would be such 'gibberish' as that 'with both fame and wealth gained', 'he should not have returned.' They would rise up en masse to attack him, out of the fear that he would still have some vitality. They would make sure that he would henceforth keep quiet, for only then could there be peace in the world and perpetuity in literary circles." With another blow, Lu Hsün knocked Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, the dog in the water that tried to clamber ashore, back into the water.

Forty years ago, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and his ilk were the "young bullies of the foreign concession" in "The Foreign Concession in March" who excelled at "making radical blusters" and "behaving as armchair revolutionaries." "They formed their own gang and worked hand in glove with one another to dominate

the literary circles and make a mess of things." They "pulled up a big banner for use as the tigerskin to wrap themselves and scare people. At the slightest displeasure, they relied on their influence (!) to incriminate people." "Speaking high sounding words in day time, they carried out hush-hush activities to sow discord and create dissension at night." They were basically not revolutionaries, but "termites" that had wormed their way into the revolutionary camp. This "Ti K'e" for a long time covered up his past to hoodwink the world and acquire a name. He disguised himself as the "Left" climbed to a high position and became a member of the anti-Party 'gang of four.' He is a typical representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and an unrepentant capitalist-roader still on the capitalist road.

Lu Hsün's exposure of the ugly features of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao has greatly assisted us to understand the characteristics, essence and class foundation of the anti-Party "gang of four". They still "pulled up a big banner for use as the tigerskin," waved the banner of Marxism to betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and flaunted the banner of supporting Chairman Mao to tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions. They distorted facts, confounded right and wrong and fabricated rumors to deceive the masses. They still formed a sinister gang, set up a system of their own, placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, practiced intrigues and conspiracies and carried out sessionist activities. They ran "iron and steel workers" and "cap-making factories" to insure that those who obeyed them would prosper and those who opposed them would perish. "You, sir, are a wolf of Chungshan that becomes unbridled when in power." For many years the crimes committed by the "gang of four" against the Party and against the people defied description. Consequently, they lost all popular support and became extremely isolated. Their overthrow is greeted with great rejoicing throughout the country.

"With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe, and not ape Hsiang Yü the conqueror seeking idle fame." Lu Hsün, the great revolutionary, thinker and man of letter had used the experience summed up by the blood of the revolutionary struggle of the people to write down the motto of beating the dog in the water. Today, the reading of Lu Hsün's experience in repulsing Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's counter-attack still touches us deeply.

Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, let us carry forward Lu Hsün tenacious fighting spirit, and advance and fight all the time like Lu Hsün.

* * *

WATER CONSERVATION

The Mountains and Rivers of the Motherland Sparkle with the Radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 2, 1976)

Chairman Mao traveled over the whole of the motherland. From the shore of the Heilungkiang (Amur) River to the banks of the Pearl River and from the plateau of Yunnan and Kweichow to the coast of the East China Sea, many rivers, lakes and canals bear his footprints which display the great concern of our great leader. The past situation of suffering everywhere due to serious calamities has gone forever. The ever victorious Mao Tsetung Thought has enabled the mountains and rivers of the motherland to become more beautiful and the whole land to glow with radiance.

At present, when people look down from an airplane, they see a land of splendor crisscrossed by rivers and canals. When they drive along the former riverbed of the Yellow River where there were clouds of yellow sand in the old days, the place is now sweet with the fragrance of flowering fruit trees. People have brought in bumper harvests of grain and cotton from the reclaimed saline-alkali land where nothing could grow in the past. When people switch on the powerful electric current transmitted from such power stations as Liuchiahsia, T'an-chiangkou and Hsinanchiang to turn countless machines and make the electric lights to vie for brilliance with the stars at night, how could they help from thinking: How much time and energy our great leader Chairman Mao had spent to free hundreds of millions of people from the calamities of flood and drought and to enable the rich and abundant water resources of China to bring blessings to the people!

(I)

Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on harnessing rivers and building water conservation projects have charted the orientation for water conservation construction in China. Hundreds of millions of people have, with the great spirit of "transforming China like the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," strive to realize the teaching of Chairman Mao, and by transforming rivers, moving mountains to fill in the sea and building water conservation projects in a big way, they have enabled all the mountains and rivers of the motherland to sparkle with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the autumn of 1952, our great leader Chairman Mao made a personal inspection of the Yellow River. Leaving no stones unturned, he traveled over both banks of the river, inspected the embankment project, paid visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants and made tours to such places as Tungp'at'ou in Lank'ao County and Liuyuank'ou in K'aifeng Municipality where the Yellow River frequently breached its banks in the past. He walked with steady steps up the Mang Mountain on the outskirts of Chengchow municipality. As he watched the smooth flow of the water of the Yellow River to the east, he issued, with boundless love and profound proletarian feeling for the people, the great call: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well." Chairman Mao's call reflects the age-old strong desire of the Chinese people for harnessing the Yellow River, spurs the determination of the hundreds of millions of the people to triumph over the scourge of the Yellow River and opens up a new era in the history of China for the harnessing of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River is the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, under the long rule of the reactionary ruling classes through the ages, because the river channel was not regulated and the embankments were out of repairs, the Yellow River was notorious as a troublesome river at home and abroad. Like an untamable wild beast running amuck, it wreaked havoc everywhere, breached its banks in two out of every three years and brought serious disasters to the Chinese people. Chairman Mao's heart was linked with the hundreds of millions of laboring people. For the permanent control of the Yellow River so as to turn a harmful river into a useful one, he personally made several inspections of the Yellow River and issued a series of important instructions on the taming of the Yellow River. What is particularly difficult to forget is that, on the two occasions when Chairman Mao passed through Chengchow on his way to the south, he ignored the fatigue of the journey, and specially invited the responsible comrades of the Yellow River Water Conservation Committee to his train to report on the condition of the taming of the Yellow River.

Under the earnest concern of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of people along the Yellow River basin have in the past twenty years and more, carried out on a large scale work for the comprehensive control of the Yellow River. They have started and built water and soil conservation projects for the control of water and soil erosion at the middle and upper reaches. At the lower reaches, they have repaired, heightened and reinforced a thousand li of levees, and built flood diversion and detention projects. Along the main courses and tributaries, they have started to build large numbers of reservoirs and sluice gates. Through the sustained efforts of the people in the whole of the basin, the people at the lower reaches of the Yellow River were able to overcome an exceptionally serious flood in 1959 and the serious flood of this year, thus creating the miracle of no breach of dikes along the Yellow River during the autumn flood in more than twenty years.

Chairman Mao was most concerned with the work of taming the Huai River, the Yangtze River and the Hai River which constantly overflowed their banks to wreak havoc in history.

As early as in 1950, with great foresight and vision Chairman Mao made the decision to harness the Huai River. In 1951, he again issued the great call, "The Huai River must be harnessed," thus inspiring the people of the Huai River basin to start a great struggle without precedent in history for harnessing the Huai River. In such mountainous regions as the T'ungpai Mountains, the Tapieh Mountains, and the I-Meng Mountains, they built more than 5,000 reservoirs of all sizes at Fotzuling and Meishan. They opened up and built new canals on the low-lying plain of the Huai River susceptible to water-logging to increase their capacity for discharging flood water into the sea. Now "new scenes replace the old" at the Huai River basin which was in the past frequently plagued by calamities and low-yield.

In the spring of 1952, the large-scale Ching River flood diversion project was built on the Ching River section of the Yangtze River which frequently overflowed, and Chairman Mao personally wrote the inscription: "For the sake of the interests of the broad masses of the people, strive for victory of the Ching River flood diversion project." Chairman Mao's inscription greatly inspired the fighting spirit of the people and with several hundred thousand civilian workers and the PLA battling day and night, it took only 75 days to victoriously complete this project. In 1954, when the people of Wuhan overcame an extraordinarily serious flood in the Yangtze River, Chairman Mao in an inscription for the people of Wuhan wrote: "We must also be prepared to defeat similar

serious flood which may occur in the future." The people of the Yangtze River basin have, in accordance with the instruction of Chairman Mao, yearly increased the height and thickness of their levees and triumphed over serious floods again and again, thus guaranteeing the safety of the lives and property of the broad masses of people on both banks.

The Hai River with its many tributaries spreads out like an open fan on the North China plain. The top-heavy distribution makes discharge difficult, and in history, when the rainy season came, flood water spilled over and brought great disasters to the laboring people. Chairman Mao was most concerned with putting the Hai River under control. He personally inspected such projects as the Kuant'ing Reservoir at the upper reaches of the Hai River, carefully examined the plan for putting the Hai River under control, and in November 1963, issued the great call, "The Hai River must be brought under permanent control," to the people of the whole basin. Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, several hundred thousand people battled valiantly on worksites at the Hai River basin every winter and spring. They have newly constructed and enlarged a large number of reservoirs of all sizes at the upper reaches and opened up and dredged 34 trunk waterways, including the Changwe New Canal, the Tzuya New Canal, the Tuliuchien Canal, the Yungting New Canal, the Machia Canal, the T'uhai Canal and the Tehui New Canal, at the middle and lower reaches, as well as opened up and dredged 273 tributaries thereby increasing the capacity for discharging flood water and drainage into the sea by more than five times over that of 1963 and initially dispelling the threat of disaster caused by flood and water-logging.

Today, the old people who had for scores of years been forced to flee from drought and flood to beg for living in the old society and those who were born and brought up in floods hold in their hands pictures of our great leader Chairman Mao inspecting the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. As they think of the sufferings of the past and look at today's happiness, how could they help not deeply yearn for the respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao!

(II)

In October 1952, when inspecting the first set of project for divering water from the Yellow River to irrigate the lower reaches of the Yellow River, Chairman Mao was very pleased as he watched the water of the Yellow River flowing over the parched fields. Chairman Mao pointed out as early as in 1934 during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War that "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." In 1955, in the upsurge of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "The construction of water conservancy projects is an important measure for guaranteeing increased agricultural production." He demanded all counties, districts, townships all cooperatives to draw up "a plan for guaranteeing water supply in times of drought and drainage in times of water-logging." Chairman Mao personally visited many water conservation projects, including the Kuant'ing and Miyün reservoirs and the Tu River embankment. In May 1958, he even personally took part in manual labor for the construction of the Shihsanling (Ming Tomb) reservoir on the outskirts of Peking. The "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture personally drawn up by Chairman Mao and the "Program" for agricultural development drawn up under his personal supervision all assigned very important places to the construction of water conservation projects.

China is a big country with a large population, and Chairman Mao always bore the question of food and clothing for the hundreds of millions of people in his mind. The series of wise and brilliant instructions he made on water conservation work manifested the strong desire of the broad masses of working people in China who suffered no ends from flood and drought and from insufficient food and clothing in the old society under the rule of the reactionary classes.

Under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung Thought, for more than twenty years and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, hundreds of millions of cadres and people in China's countryside threw themselves every winter and spring into the battle for digging canals and building dikes, clearing mountains and diverting water, building ponds and sinking pump-wells, thereby whipping up one surging tide after another for the construction of water conservation projects on a mass scale. Chairman Mao's great call has been translated into the conscious action of hundreds of millions of people. At present, more than 70,000 reservoirs of all sizes dot the whole of the motherland like the pieces on a chessboard. Before Liberation, only a small number of cities had pump-wells, but at present, 1,800,000 pump-wells have been completed on the plains as well as some of the highlands and pastorial regions in the North to provide irrigation for the land which for thousands of years suffered from drought and were short of water. The irrigated acreage in the whole country has increased many times compared with the early days after Liberation, thus creating conditions for bumper harvests in China's agriculture year after year.

The Shaoshan Prefecture, the home town of the great leader Chairman Mao, used to suffer from "parched fields after three days of continuous sunshine." In 1965, a hundred thousand young people of Shaoshan rose in great vigor to build the Shaoshan irrigation region. They leveled more than 100 hills, filled in more than 90 ravines, cut tunnels at nine places, erected 26 aquaducts and dug 240 kilometers of trunk canal to divert the Lien River uphills. The once arid hilly area is now crisscrossed by ditches, and dotted with reservoirs, and production has been increasing in more than 800,000 mow of farmland every year. In 1974, the per mow grain yield passed the 1,000-catty mark or is more than double that of 1965 before the construction of the irrigation region.

Under the earnest concern of our great leader Chairman Mao, some ancient water conservation projects well-known in history, such as the Tu River embankment, also glowed with vitality. In March 1958, Chairman Mao made a tour of inspection to the ancient Tu River embankment on the West Szechwan plain in Szechwan Province. He carefully inspected the Paop'ingk'ou and other projects, and gave important instructions on the reconstruction of this irrigation region. In the past eighteen years and especially after the great cultural revolution, the people of the irrigation region have reinforced the Paop'ingk'ou key project of the Tu River embankment, cut a seven kilometers long tunnel through the Lungch'üan Mountains, built a big reservoir at Heilungt'an, repaired the old ditches and opened up more than 60,000 new ditches, and built large numbers of sluice gates and aqueducts. They diverted the water of Min River to the hilly zone of Szechwan which used to suffer from drought in nine out of ten years, thereby extending the bounds of the

irrigation region from the twelve counties (municipalities) at that time to the present twenty-seven counties (municipalities) and the irrigated acreage from more than 4,000,000 mow to more than 8,000,000 mow. The grain yield of the irrigation region greatly increased, and since 1970, the average per mow yield exceeded the target set by the "Program" year after year.

Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! It was you who enabled an area which for thousands of years suffered from drought and the saline-alakli bank to be transformed into a land of rice and grain guaranteed of harvest in times of flood and water-logging. It was you who led the hundreds of millions of people to stand on their own feet and with the heroic spirit of "daring to make sun and moon shine in new skies," brought an end forever to the era in which "barren land stretched thousands of li and the roads were strewn with the corpses of people died of hunger," guaranteed bumper grain harvests for more than ten years in succession in China, and enabled the eight hundred million people to be fed and clothed. Your high merits and great achievements will be etched on our hearts from generation to generation.

(III)

Chairman Mao made many tours of inspection to the Yangtze River, and wrote a grand and imposing poem to draw out for us a grand blueprint for "turning gorges into lakes", and conquering the ten-thousand li long Yangtze River. For the sake of better developing and making rational use of China's rich water resources, he put forward in 1958 the proposal for the merging of the Ministry of Water Conservation and the Ministry of Electric Power into a single ministry and encouraged the comrades engaged in water conservation and electric power work that much could be done in water conservation and electric power undertakings.

In the spring of 1960, Chairman Mao made a tour of inspection to the Shuanglung Hydro-electric Power Station, a small 500 kilowatt hydro-electric power station built during the big leap forward by the people of Chinhua County on the upper reaches of the Fuch'un River in Chekiang Province. He made a round of the plant buildings of the power station, stayed for a long time by the side of the generating machines and inquired about the conditions of the machines and installations. He also went to the hostel of the workers, and sat down there to listen to reports. Chairman Mao was extremely pleased and he praised the people of Chinhua for their spirit of self-reliance.

China is a big country with many rivers and very rich hydraulic resources, and there are latent in the hydraulic resources of the whole country potentialities for generating more than 500,000,000 kilowatts. How could these hydraulic resources be used for the benefit of the people? During the Fifties, while putting forth the proposal for placing harmful rivers under permanent control, Chairman Mao at the same time issued a series of instructions on developing water conservation and building power stations in localities with favorable conditions. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, hundreds of millions of Chinese people have built more than 100 hydro-electric power stations of all sizes by relying on their own efforts and they are set like bright pearls on scores of rivers.

The Yellow River, which had wrecked havoc for thousands of years, has been exploited from the upper reaches to the middle reaches by steps, and there have been successfully completed several major hydro-electric power stations at the Liuchia Gorge, the Yenko Gorge, the Pap'an Gorge, the Ch'ingt'ung Gorge and the Sanmen Gorge. They are installed with water-turbine generating sets for generating close to 2,000,000 kilowatts, thus providing a powerful electric supply for the development of industrial and agricultural production in such provinces and autonomous region as Tsinghai, Kansu, Ninghsia, Shensi and Honan and such municipalities as Lanchow, Sian and Chengchow.

More than 20 large and medium hydro-electric power stations have been completed at Miaotiaoho, Huanglungt'an, Chech'i and T'anchiangkou on the tributaries of Wu River, Min River, Tzu River and Han River in the Yangtze River basin. The T'anchiangkou Hydro-electric Power Station alone generates between five and six billion units of electricity a year, which is more than the electricity output of the whole country before Liberation, and its powerful electric supply is transmitted in an endless flow to large numbers of cities and townships both north and south of the Yangtze River.

Rural areas throughout the country have also whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for running small hydro-electric power stations by relying on the efforts of the masses. Some of the people once regarded as "muddy legs" by bourgeois authorities have now become the masters of power stations. They make use of water from rivers, canals and mountain brooks and even the tides of the sea to build more than 60,000 small hydro-electric power stations of all descriptions. These luminous pearls have eilluminated the snow-covered mountains, the grasslands, the deserts of the Gobi, the deep forests, the isolated villages and remote hamlets. In old China, only a handful of cities were provided with electricity, but now, hydro-electric power stations are distributed all over the cities and townships of the whole country. In places connected to the mains, the people are jubilant, and they all express heart-felt gratitude for the kindness of Chairman Mao!

With his majestic spirit our great leader Chairman Mao set out for us the ambitious target of diverting water from the south to the north in China's water conservation construction. This target surely can be realized by us. Today, by means of the Chiangtu electric power drainage and irrigation station and other projects, the water of the Yangtze River has begun to irrigate the fields of Northern Kiangsu. The water of the Yellow River is flowing through nine prefectures and 30 counties and municipalities in the provinces of Honan, Shantung and Hopei to Tientsin. This is a prelude composed by the Chinese people for diverting water from the south to the north.

The radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought is bathing the mountains and rivers of the motherland, and the earnest concern and teachings of Chairman Mao have been turned into a powerful motive force by the hundreds of millions of people for transforming the landscape of the country. Under the leadership of the Party, the Chinese people have the courage to force the mountains to bow and the rivers to make way. On the vast 9,600,000 square kilometers

territory of the motherland, everywhere could be found the Foolish Old Man of the new era armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. With such a contingent, any difficulty can be overcome and any miracle on earth can be performed. Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! We will always firmly bear your instructions in mind, vow to put the rivers of the motherland under better control and paint the newest and most beautiful picture over the land of the mother country.

by NCNA correspondents and NCNA reporters

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MESSAGES OF SALUTATIONS

More Messages of Salute to Chairman Hua, Party Central Committee and Military Commission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

messages of salute have been sent to chairman hua and the party central committee from the ningsia hui autonomous region, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, chinghai, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow provinces and the tibet autonomous region in the name of the people-armymen celebration rallies or the leading party and government organs. the party committees of the sinkiang, chengtu and kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army have also sent messages to chairman hua, the party central committee and the military commission of the party central committee.

the messages warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and chairman of the party central committee military commission and hail the great victory achieved in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the messages unanimously point out: with comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and the party central committee military commission, our great leader chairman mao's wise decision has been carried out. this has ensured that the party and state leadership is in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries, and has frustrated an attempt by the bourgeois careerists and conspirators of the khrushchov type to usurp party and state leadership. this is an immense inspiration to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, a heavy blow to the class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party, and a great happy event to the hundreds of millions of people and armymen throughout the country. comrade hua kuo-feng was selected personally by our great leader chairman mao to succeed him. chairman hua kuo-feng is loyal to the party and the people, resolutely defends mao tsetung thought and firmly implements chairman mao's revolutionary line. the fact that we have chairman hua kuo-feng as our leader and trustworthy helmsman is a forceful proof that our party has a worthy successor and is thriving. we have boundless faith in and whole-hearted love for the party central committee headed by chairman

hua kuo-feng and firmly support it. full of revolutionary pride and confidence, we are determined to advance valiantly under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng along the revolutionary path opened by chairman mao.

all the messages point out: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted decisive measures to smash the attempt of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, thus ridding the party of a hidden danger and saving the party, the revolution and our country. it has done so in the fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country and in accordance with their common aspiration and has ensured a rapid carrying out of the wise decision our great leader chairman mao made in his lifetime. the measures testify to the strong determination of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end; they are very wise, very timely and entirely correct and have won universal cheers. the messages note: this great victory is a great example of the application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and for mao tsetung thought. it is of immediate significance and far-reaching historical importance to our party in upholding the party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration and building socialism in our country. this great victory is a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and is bound to greatly inspire and push forward the revolutionary causes of the chinese people and the people of the world.

in their message, the multi-national people and armymen in the ningsia hui autonomous region say: the careerists and conspirators wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan who formed a "gang of four" refused to heed the serious criticism and patient education which chairman mao made on many occasions, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and, in the guise of marxism-leninism, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies; they did all sorts of evil and their crimes were too numerous to be listed. seeing this, the masses of people and armymen long

ago hated them. the message goes on to say: "we will firmly respond to the great call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, resolve to carry out chairman mao's behests, hold the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought even higher, adhere to the basic principles of 'three dos and three don'ts' and bring about a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we will persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, continue to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and further consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we will go all out and do our work still better in all fields, and strive for still greater victories in our socialist revolution and construction."

the people and armymen of various nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region voice their determination in their message to follow the strategic plan of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, take a firm, clear-cut stand and under the party's unified leadership, fight to a finish the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. their message says: "we will firmly bear in mind that the main danger to sinkiang comes from soviet modern revisionism, and therefore we will increase our vigilance a hundredfold, further strengthen our struggles against the enemy, step up anti-revisionist preparedness against war, enhance the army-civilian joint defence and be ready at all times to smash the subversive and disruptive activities and surprise attack by soviet social imperialism, deal a telling blow at the sabotage by a handful of class enemies and build the northwest border area of our motherland into an impregnable stronghold against revisionism, so that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng can rest at ease."

in their message the 80 million people of szechwan province solemnly pledge: "we resolutely support and fully trust the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its command in all our actions, firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl."

the message says: "we must follow chairman mao's teaching, carry forward the revolutionary spirit

of relentlessly beating the dogs in the water, and, under the leadership of the party central committee, expose and criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary crimes of the 'gang of four' and struggle resolutely this anti-party clique." the message voices the szechwan people's determination to follow chairman mao's instructions, take class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", and strive to build szechwan province into a reliable strategic rear area of the great motherland at an early date and resolutely fulfil the great leader chairman mao's brilliant prediction "szechwan has a bright future".

the message from the yunnan provincial party committee and the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee says: "the 'gang of four' put their nose into everything everywhere to stir up trouble, made rumours, created dissension, carried out factional activities to split the party and practised conspiracies. it was particularly intolerable that during the period when chairman mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched more frantic attacks on the party in a hasty attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state, thinking their favourable time had come. having lost all sympathy of the people, they were extremely isolated. with the 'gang of four' smashed, our great leader and teacher chairman mao's behest has been carried out, and a cancer, a hidden danger, removed from our party. it really satisfies the aspirations of the people, wins their full support and gives them tremendous encouragement. we hail a thousand times excl."

the message from the celebration rally held by civilians and armymen in the tibet autonomous region says: "the million emancipated serfs and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army stationed in tibet hail the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng to chairmanship of the party central committee and of its military commission and warmly celebrate the great victory for smashing the 'gang of four' anti-party clique. like hundreds of millions of people and armymen throughout the country, the multi-national people of tibet long ago saw the crimes of the 'gang of four' and hated them. the smashing of their criminal plot is the happiest event to the people of all nationalities in our country." the message expresses their determination to strengthen the unity among all nationalities and the unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government, deepen the mass movements "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture,

learn from tachai" and build the southwestern border of the motherland even better under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

the messages of the party committees of the sinkiang, chengtu and kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army say: the overjoyed commanders and fighters beamed with smiles on learning of the happy tidings of comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming the leader of our party and the triumphant news of the smashing of the anti-party "gang of four". a revolutionary scene of unity, militancy and triumph prevailed everywhere from offices to companies and from cities to frontier posts. they declared: "we will resolutely carry out the instructions issued by the party central committee, take a firm, clear-cut stand and march in the van of the struggle against the anti-party 'gang of four' and thoroughly expose and repudiate their towering crimes. we will heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to smash surprise attack by soviet revisionism and their plots to subvert and undermine our country. we are determined to liberate taiwan. we vow to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua and the great socialist motherland with our life and blood."

Message of Salute from Patriotic Compatriots of Taiwan Province in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

"the anti-party 'gang of four' is the most ferocious enemy of the people of all nationalities throughout china, including us taiwan compatriots. if their plot had succeeded, the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland would have been abandoned."

this statement is quoted from a message of salute to chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee, which was approved by more than 100 patriotic compatriots of taiwan province, who met in peking on october 23.

"filled with great excitement," the message says, "we patriotic compatriots of taiwan province met in peking today to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power excl."

"this victory," the message goes on, "is a telling blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction that are hostile to our party and country as well as to the reactionary, traitorous chiang ching-kuo clique. for a long time, the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang refused to heed what chairman mao said, wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a whole series of domestic and international questions, opposed chairman mao's basic principles of 'three dos and three don'ts', and practised revisionism in the guise of marxism. they formed a 'gang of four', placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee, engaged in conspiracies and intrigues and practised splittism. they attempted to restore capitalism in china and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, bringing much harm to our party's cause. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road, and the most ferocious enemy of the people of all nationalities throughout the country including us taiwan compatriots. if their scheme had succeeded, our party would have turned revisionist, our country changed its political colour, and the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland would have been abandoned. what dim prospects for the 16 million blood-and-flesh-related kinsmen who long for liberation day and night excl."

"respected and beloved chairman hua," the message says, "the party central committee headed by you carried out chairman mao's behests and adopted wise and decisive measures to dig out the anti-party 'gang of four', expose them to the bright light of day, and rid the party of a big evil. this satisfies the people.

"on behalf of the 16 million taiwan compatriots, we warmly hail the great victory in smashing the anti-party scheme of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, and sincerely extend a noble revolutionary salute to the party central committee headed by you.

"respected and beloved chairman hua, how we taiwan compatriots, who are still oppressed by the chiang clique, long for liberation excl. we never forget the great leader chairman mao's boundless

attention for the taiwan compatriots. chairman mao has left us. but his call that 'we are determined to liberate taiwan' will forever encourage us to continue our advance along the course charted by chairman mao. in accordance with the arrangements of chairman mao, you have succeeded him as party chairman and our leader. like the people in other parts of our country, we are rejoiced that the cause of our party has a worthy successor and is thriving. we are fully confident that we will achieve the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland."

the message concludes: "respected and beloved chairman hua, we pledge to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by you, obey the commands of the party central committee in all our actions, study chairman mao's works assiduously, and persist in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the basic principles of 'three dos and three don'ts'. taking class struggle as the key link, we will thoroughly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the bourgeois conspirators and careerists wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, continue to repudiate teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. we will carry out chairman mao's behests, strive to accomplish the great task of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao."

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

Old Revolutionary Base Area Hails Appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 1, 1976)

the party, government and army organizations and workers and peasants of Lungyen prefecture, an old revolutionary base area in west fukien province, and the various counties under the prefecture held meetings and demonstrations in the last few days to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and hail the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, a plot that had been smashed by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

the two million armymen and people of the prefecture pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, answer the party central committee's call to launch a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and fight the anti-party "gang of four" to the finish.

Leading members of the party committee of the kutien people's commune of shanghang county, red army veterans, old red guards and members of the wartime children's corps who had followed chairman mao in fighting across the country or persisted in struggle in the revolutionary base area, and leading cadres of grassroots units gathered at the site of kutien meeting, recalling chairman mao's great revolutionary activities and the history of the two-line struggles inside the party. they said: but for the wise leadership of chairman mao and the guidance of his revolutionary line, our party, our country and the people of our country would not be what they are today. the anti-party "gang of four" committed vile crimes in betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampering with chairman mao's directives in an attempt to split our party and usurp supreme party and state leadership. if their plot had succeeded we would have been thrown back into the abyss of misery. we will never allow this to happen.

in tsunweikang village of the tsaihsi people's commune, more than 5,000 poor and lower-middle

peasants and revolutionary cadres held a rally at the former training ground of the red army, resolutely supporting the wise and resolute measures the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng had adopted to crush the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. they said: the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng promptly shattered the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought great satisfaction to the people. tsaihsi is where chairman mao carried out his great revolutionary activities and mao tsetung thought has been guiding the tsaihsi people in their victorious advance. we will carry out chairman mao's behests, carry on the revolutionary tradition and, in response to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, wage a resolute struggle against the anti-party "gang of four", defy death to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and the socialist motherland and advance valiantly along the course charted by chairman mao.

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's Heavy Industry Achievements Shown at Kwangchow Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 31, 1976)

an array of industrial and mining products which are up to advanced standards are on display at china's autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. these new achievements in heavy industry were made by the chinese workers under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

at the metals and minerals hall, the chemical industry hall and the machinery hall, top exhibits include rare metal alloys for making earth satellites and electronic components for satellite communications, computer-controlled precision lathes capable of processing aeronautic bodies, a model of an oxygen top-blown converter shop with an annual capacity of 2,500,000 tons of steel, a laser communication set, which is safe, confidential, quick and stable, and a 1,000-watt colour television transmitter. these examples mark the new advances in china's heavy industry.

the varieties of industrial products for export have increased and quality has improved. at the first session of the fair held 20 years ago, export commodities were limited to agricultural and other farm products. this year, among china's export products are 10,000-ton vessels, automatic machine tools of advanced world standards, all sorts of modern farm machinery, crude oil and oil products, coal, wrist-watches, radio sets and fabrics of blended synthetic and natural fibres. this growth testifies to the strength of china's principle of independence and self-reliance in building socialism.

also on display at the hall are samples of coal from the tibetan plateau, known as the "roof of the world", and from the nine provinces south of the yangtze river, where coal used to be deficient. during the great proletarian cultural revolution when people began criticism of revisionist comprador philosophy and set out to locate coal in the nine provinces. workable deposits were finally found in some 60 per cent of the counties in these provinces. this helped modify the pattern of distribution in china's coal industry and lessened southern china's dependence on the north for coal. in the past, the imperialists and reactionaries insisted that there was no coal to be found south of the yangtze river.

china's coal output has doubled in the past ten years. fortythree new coal pits were put into operation in the first nine months of this year. kailuan, one of china's biggest coal mines, suffered serious losses during the strong earthquake that hit the tangshan area on july 28. but the national coal production plan for the first nine months of this year was fulfilled thanks to the extra efforts made by other mines. on show at the fair are coal, steel and porcelain products from tangshan which provide vivid testimony of how the afflicted people rapidly restored production after the quake and illustrate the strength of china's socialist system.

guided by chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and independence, the metallurgical workers and technicians have displayed their wisdom and strength by turning out quality metals and alloys and adopting advanced mining and smelting techniques to form a rare metals production system. china can now produce almost all kinds of quality metals and alloys, and more than 40 kinds are on the export list.

a model of an oxygen top-blown converter shop with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tons of

steel was exhibited for the first time. this new steel-making technology was adopted in china during the cultural revolution. these big converter shops were designed and built entirely by chinese workers and engineers, using materials produced in the country.

today, steady advances have been made under the guidance of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", providing a material base for the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship. relying on the enthusiasm of the people and persevering in the principle of "walking on two legs", local industries have built converters with capacities of several to several dozen tons, while the national industries have made several-hundred-ton-class converters since the start of the cultural revolution. this reflects the advanced level china has reached in its steel-making techniques.

the sintered steel alloy shown in the metals and minerals hall has drawn the attention of visitors. the resistance to abrasion of this new type of alloy steel is seven times greater than high-quality steel and is easy to process. it has been put into wide use in china's machining building, electronics, chemical and other industries.

the exhibits, models, films and charts at the current fair give a vivid presentation of china's fast-developing and thriving petro-chemical industry. on display at the main stand in the chemical industry hall are more than 160 crude oil and petroleum products, a dozen varieties more than the number displayed at previous fair sessions. the new products are diesel oil and lubricants which retain high-effectiveness at a dozen degrees below zero centigrade and can be used in farm machines in high-cold plateaus in the north china border areas. china has self-reliantly developed her oil resources and now exports some petroleum products. this year, the talien new harbour which can accommodate 100,000-ton class oil tankers, was built at high speed. it has a 1.4-kilometre-long pier jutting out into the sea and a radio-controlled device able to pipeload oil into a 100,000-ton class tanker.

responding to chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching", national pace-setter in industry, chinese petroleum workers have kept the oil industry developing at high speed through arduous, self-reliant efforts. the output of crude oil rose 6.8-fold in the ten years since the start of the cultural revolution. a

fairly large-scale modern petroleum industry has taken shape in china, including on-shore and off-shore geological prospecting, oilfield construction, crude oil processing, laying of pipelines, scientific research and machine-building. the country now exports petroleum products to many countries, with steady increases being registered every year. business negotiations and transactions have been very active in this field at the current fair.

the machinery hall has on display large numbers of new electronic instruments, meters and machines which mark the present technical standards of china's machine-building industry. there is an attractive array of electronic products in the electronic instrument section. eighty per cent of the exhibits are new, and include a 1,000-watt colour-television transmitter, laser communication sets, facsimile transmitters, an electronic telephone exchange and an automatic meteorological station. the machinery section has 43 machine tools on display, among which 25 are new and eight are digital controlled. the whole section is an indication of the rapid growth in china's production of large, precision and automatic machine tools.

exhibits in the hall "in industry, learn from taching" show how the workers and technicians at the chinchuan machinery plant in north china's shensi province designed and manufactured seven types of cylindrical gear grinders. theirs is one of the ways that china is developing her machine-building industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the plant, which was built during the cultural revolution, criticized liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist line that advocated worship of foreign things and trailing behind at a snail's space. the workers broke with foreign conventions to make extensive technical innovations and produce a number of high precision gear grinders which contributed greatly to the development of the aviation, motor vehicle, shipbuilding and mining industries. the plant has overfulfilled its state plan every year. the two large gear grinders on display are a centre of interest.

the current fair is being held at a time when china's heavy industry workers are rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behests, keeping to the party's basic line, taking class struggle as the key link, grasping revolution and promoting production, and striving to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction. since mid-september, production has risen rapidly and new records have been constantly set in the metallurgical, oil, coal, power and machine-building industries with promises of still greater achievements to come.

OILFIELDS

Shengli Oilfield Hails Victory

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 31, 1976)

450,000 workers and their family members of the shengli oilfield held meetings and demonstrations in the past few days, jubilantly celebrating the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and vehemently denouncing the monstrous crimes of the "gang of four" anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan in attempting to usurp party and state power. they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, launch an upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, adhere to the party's basic line, combat and prevent revisionism, develop the current excellent situation by grasping revolution and promoting production to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the shengli oilfield, which is located around the estuary of the yellow river, is the second largest oilfield of china. its crude oil output has an annual increase of 30 per cent since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this year they overcame difficulties caused by floe and flood and made new advancement, thus laying the foundation for still bigger increases in oil output. the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng and the victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power have fired the workers with greater revolutionary enthusiasm. the average daily crude oil output has since mid-october gone up seven per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of last month. a number of drilling teams, extraction teams and other units have fulfilled their annual production plans ahead of schedule.

the 3252 drilling team which was honoured with the title of "heroic drilling team of the iron-man type" by the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries set new national records this year when it drilled 1,374 metres in one shift and 1,778 metres in a day. it fulfilled its annual drilling plan on october 16. as the happy news that comrade hua kuo-feng was appointed chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and of the c.p.c.

central committee military commission and that the "gang of four" anti-party clique had been smashed reached the drilling site, the workers on the night shift held a meeting and wrote big character posters immediately after work to criticize the "gang of four". recalling the crime of the "gang of four" in trying to slash the red banner of the taching oilfield personally unfurled by chairman mao and sabotage the mass movement to learn from taching, they said: "the 'gang of four' is our sworn enemy. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has carried out chairman mao's behest and get rid of these evils. this is much to the satisfaction of the people."

now, an upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and in penetratingly exposing and repudiating the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" is under way. the workers of an advanced oilfield construction unit, surmounted many difficulties and fulfilled the task of repairing a big-calibre gas pipeline across the yellow river four days ahead of schedule. on october 22, no sooner had they returned to their camps than they joined in the demonstration. having revised their plans for the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and his series of important instructions issued since the cultural revolution and reviewed the history of the two-line struggles in the party. this made them well aware that the "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist roaders still travelling on the capitalist road.

inspired by the happy tidings of victory, the housewives of the shengli oilfield engaged in farming and side-line production worked hard for days and nights and sowed 41 percent more winter wheat than last year. yin chang-ching, a 74-year-old woman party member, studies chairman mao's works assiduously and takes an active part in farm production. recalling her bitter sufferings in the old society at a criticism meeting, she said indignantly: "the anti-party 'gang of four' attempted to restore capitalism and make us suffer again. we will never tolerate it. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we must penetratingly criticize the 'gang of four' and win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction".

HOUSING

House Construction in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 31, 1976)

new houses built in the past two decades and more since liberation in shenyang, an industrial city in northeast china, have added 61 per cent to the floor space the city originally had, and given the city an entirely new look.

the living conditions of the labouring people under the dark rule of the reactionaries before liberation were very poor. most of the houses of ordinary residents in shenyang were seriously dilapidated and in need of repair. many labouring people lived in tumble-down temples or doorways of other people's houses and not a few out on the streets.

since the founding of new china and with the development of the socialist construction, the people's government has constantly appropriated funds to repair and build workers' houses and establish public services and amenities. the tiehhsi workers' residential quarters was built on waste ground in the suburbs. there are over 730 blocks of flats and tile-roofed houses, accommodating nearly 90,000 workers and their families in the well-furnished buildings. a workers' cultural palace and sports field, as well as cinemas, theatres, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and shops were also set up in this residential quarters.

apart from building a great number of new houses, the city has, according to the over-all plan, done large scale repairs and reconstruction on old houses. in peishihchang, several hundred old houses were replaced by 49 newly-built blocks of flats with 53,000 square metres of floor space for 1,450 families.

the people's living conditions are getting better all the time. since liberation, the rents have been reduced for four times, thanks to new china's socialist system. income from rent is used to cover the cost of repairing houses with the state giving subsidies where necessary.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Greets 7th Congress of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, in a message to the 7th congress of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha on october 30 extends warmest, fraternal greetings to the congress and wishes the congress complete success. the message reads:

on the august occasion of the convocation of the 7th congress of the albanian party of labour, the communist party of china and the entire chinese people extend warmest, fraternal greetings to you.

the albanian party of labour is a staunch revolutionary party of the proletariat founded personally by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and is the long-tested vanguard of the albanian working class. the albanian party of labour has led the albanian people in winning new magnificent victories on all fronts since its sixth congress. the cause of socialist revolution and construction is advancing vigorously in albania. devastating blows have been dealt to the conspiracies and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad. today, socialist albania, the citadel of revolution towering in europe, is more consolidated and stronger than ever. the splendid achievements of the brotherly albanian people fill us with heartfelt joy.

adhering to the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the albanian party of labour has led the albanian people firmly to oppose imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and to support energetically the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people, thus making a valuable contribution to world revolution and winning the warm appreciation of the revolutionary people of all countries.

our two parties, two countries and two peoples are comrades-in-arms close to each other. we have always supported each other and are advancing shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle against the common enemies and in the noble cause of socialist revolution and construction. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can never be undermined by any force. the communist party of china and the chinese people will follow chairman mao tsetung's behests and uphold proletarian internationalism, constantly strengthen the solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and the solidarity with the international proletariat and with the oppressed nations and people of the whole world, unite with all the forces that can be united internationally and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, especially hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. together with the fraternal albanian party of labour and all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world, we will carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. the situation is in our favour and against the enemies. final victory is ours.

i wish the 7th congress of the albanian party of labour complete success excl.

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples excl.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Highlights
Everlasting Sino-Albanian Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

warmest greetings to the 7th congress of the albanian party of labour opening today is expressed in an article in the "people's daily" here today. the article, entitled "sino-albanian friendship is evergreen", was written by pai shu-mao, national model worker and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking steel plant.

writing on behalf of all the communists and the staff and workers of the plant, pai shu-mao most warmly congratulates the albanian party of labour and the albanian people on the successful holding of the 7th party congress.

"the albanian party of labour," he says, "is a marxist-leninist party founded personally by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. it has been tested and steeled in the flames of protracted revolutionary armed struggle and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. upholding proletarian internationalism and undaunted by brute force, it dares resolutely to fight against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and support firmly the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and people and the revolutionary struggles of the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over, thus making a valuable contribution to the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the people of the world and winning the admiration and respect of the people of all countries."

the article praises enthusiastically the new achievements made by the albanian people in their socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the party of labour which integrates the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice in the country.

"'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near'", the article goes on, "although china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. with the profound friendly feelings cherished by the staff and workers of our plant and the whole working class of our country for the albanian people i paid a friendly visit to albania last year as a member of the chinese friendship visiting delegation. we were accorded a cordial reception and warm welcome by the albanian people." "the sino-albanian friendship permeates deeply the life and struggles of the two countries. it was especially unforgettable for us that when we took part in reviewing may day mass procession in tirana, comrade enver hoxha shook hands and had a cordial chat with us, celebrating together with us the grand festival of the proletariat all over the world. during the short space of 20 days, our delegation made extensive and friendly contacts with the albanian people and had learned much fine qualities and valuable experience of revolutionary struggles from them."

in conclusion, pai shu-mao recalls that two groups of albanian comrades had come to his plant for practical training and says: "we are deeply

gratified to have done our small share in advancing the friendship between our two peoples. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, follow chairman mao's behests, grasp revolution and promote production, and support world revolution by our own actions and strive to enhance the friendship between our two parties and two peoples."

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

malcolm fraser, prime minister of australia, has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

it gives me great satisfaction to send you my congratulations on your new appointment. i warmly remember our meeting in peking last june and value the impetus which our talks gave to the development of relations between our two countries. i have no doubt that your appointment as chairman will lead to a further extension of mutual understanding between our two nations and peoples.

Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Brisbane

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 1, 1976)

the queensland branch of the australia-china society and the chinese cultural association in brisbane held a memorial meeting to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung in brisbane, capital of queensland state on october 29.

the portrait of chairman mao tsetung was hung on the wall of the trades hall. among the more than 80 people attending the meeting was thomas burns, leader of the labour party in queensland state.

when the meeting began, all those present rose in silent tribute.

in his speech, tom loy, president of the queensland branch of the australia-china society said, "chairman mao was the greatest marxist-leninist of our times."

he said, "as friends of china we are considerably relieved that chairman mao's writings and thoughts will continue to inspire the revolutionary chinese people as well as the people in the world. we are confident that the chinese people under the leadership of chairman hua kuo-feng will march forward to win great victories in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to win great victories in the development of their socialist motherland."

representatives from various circles also spoke at the meeting. they praised chairman mao tsetung for his gigantic contribution to the chinese people and the people in the whole world.

Australian Ambassador to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

s.a.
fitzgerald, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of australia to the people's republic of china, left peking for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, sent a message on october 29 to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium and all its members greet your election to the functions of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we are convinced that under the leadership of their communist party, the chinese people will persevere in the glorious road pioneered by chairman mao, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, pursue his correct revolutionary line in foreign policy, smash the class enemies who have infiltrated into the party and build a splendid socialist future. long live invincible mao tsetung thought excl.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Minister of Coal Industry Meets British Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

hsu tsai-lien, vice-minister of coal industry and chairman of the china national mining committee, today met the visiting group of the british national coal board led by n. siddall, deputy chairman of the board, and had a friendly talk with them.

e. youde, british ambassador to china, was present.

after their arrival in china on october 17, the british friends visited coal mines, factories and coal mining research institutions in peking, shanghai, kiangsu, shansi, shantung, and liaoning and toured places of historical interest.

British "48 Group" Chairman Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

sidney
gordon sloan, leader of british "48 group" broadcasting, radar and instrumentation exhibition group and Chairman of the british "48 group", arrived in peking by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade hsiao fang-chou.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

lieutenant
general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress, president of the republic of burundi and head of the government, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 26 warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment to the very high position of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i have the honour and pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the burundi people, its party of unity and national progress, its government and in my own name, our sincere and warm congratulations. your remarkable rise to this highest post shows without any doubt your brilliant quality of a statesman and also your determination to work for the triumph of the revolutionary cause in the world in general and the people's republic of china in particular. i wish you all success in your mission to guide your people in mastering their destiny. i wish you personal happiness and all the chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Government Delegation Leaves Tsinan for Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 31, 1976)

the chad government delegation led by major kamouque wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, wound up its friendly visit in tsinan and left for tsingtao by special plane this afternoon.

it was warmly seen off at the airport by su yi-jan, vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and li yuan-jung, vice-chairman of the tsinan city revolutionary committee.

the chad government delegation arrived in tsinan from kwangchow by special plane yesterday afternoon. vice-chairman su yi-jan gave a banquet in its honour yesterday evening. the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and chad. after the banquet, the distinguished guests attended a performance of songs and dances. during their stay in tsinan, they visited a pencil factory and places of historical interest.

Chadian Head of State Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

general felix malloum, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 25, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the glorious chinese communist party to succeed the late chairman mao tsetung, i have the honour to extend to you warm congratulations of the chadian people, the supreme military council and the provisional government. we wish you long life and full of energy in holding high forever the banner of the party and wish that your country under your wise leadership will carry on the matchless work of the helmsman mao tsetung.

Chad Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Cooperation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

___ major
kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad, gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

member of the chad government delegation led by minister kamougue wadal abdelkader, chad ambassador to china adoum aganaye, and mrs. aganaye were present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, minister kamougue wadal abdelkader said, we feel honoured to visit china. we have come to learn from your experience and to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. our mission has been completed successfully and our expectations fulfilled. through the visit, we have further understood the chinese people. we are confident that the chinese people, under the leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, will carry on chairman mao tsetung's cause.

in reply, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "the current visit by minister kamougue wadal abdelkader has contributed to the further strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries."

he said: "our great leader and teacher chairman mao consistently taught us that all countries, big or small, have strong points and weak points. our two countries should learn from each other. we hold that aid is always mutual. in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, we have the warm support and effective cooperation from the third world countries, including the government and people of chad."

minister chiao kuan-hua asked minister kamougue wadal abdelkader, upon returning home, to convey the cordial greetings and friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the people of chad.

minister kamougue wadal abdelkader and the other distinguished chad guests returned to peking from tsingtao by special plane this afternoon.

while in tsingtao, they were honoured at a banquet given by chairman of the tsingtao city revolutionary committee liu chung-chien. minister kamougue wadal abdelkader and the other distinguished chad guests visited the tsingtao museum of aquatic products and industrial and educational establishments and toured lu hsun park, where they were accorded a warm welcome by the local people.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chairman of Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 25 extending the most sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and on my own behalf i wish to extend my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your excellency's elevation to the chairmanship of the central committee of the communist party of china.

we look forward to continue to work side by side with your excellency to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries the foundations of which have been laid down by your illustrious predecessor the late chairman mao tsetung. i feel confident that the friendly bonds will continue to develop even further for the interest and progress of our two countries and peoples.

i avail myself of this opportunity to wish your excellency good health and success in your future endeavours and even greater progress and prosperity to the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party of France Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

the political secretariat of the marxist-leninist revolutionary communist party (m.l.r.c.p.) of france sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on october 25, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

the political secretariat of the m.l.r.c.p. extends its felicitations to comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. it shares in the joy of the chinese people mobilized today around the central committee of their communist party. the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has foiled the conspiracy of the "gang of four", engaged in the struggle against it and strengthened the unity of the party. relying on the invincible force and clear-sightedness of the chinese people and on mao tsetung thought, the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng will carry on and deepen the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. rich in the experience of the ten great struggles between the two lines and in mao tsetung thought, the communist party of china will develop and consolidate the great conquests of the great proletarian cultural revolution and carry on and deepen the struggle against revisionism.

china will certainly remain red excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live its central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng excl.

Political Secretary of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

the political secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

in the name of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, i extend to you warmest felicitations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the marxist-leninist communists of france are profoundly convinced that under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china led by comrade hua kuo-feng, the chinese people will continue to win great revolutionary victories started under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the most eminent marxist-leninist of our epoch.

the unity of action and thinking between the communist party of china and the marxist-leninist communist party of france will unceasingly be strengthened on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought.

the marxist-leninist communists of france are determined to do their best to make the french and chinese peoples, under the leadership of their respective marxist-leninist parties, carry on and strengthen the great historical world struggle against the two superpowers and all reactionaries, against imperialism, social-imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neo-colonialism till the triumph of the world revolution and communism.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets French Journalists' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly talk here this evening with the french journalists' group led by jacques jacquet-francillon, editor of "le figaro".

present was jean-noel de bouillane de lacoste, counsellor of the french embassy here.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

indira gandhi, prime minister of india, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 27, extending sincere felicitations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

please accept my sincere felicitations on your appointment to the high office of chairman of the communist party of china. during your tenure as premier our countries restored our diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level. it is our hope that our relations will develop further in the years to come.

CHINA AND ITALY

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists sent a message on october 24 to comrade hua kuo-feng and the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment

as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and its military commission.

the message says, "full of joy and revolutionary enthusiasm, we hail the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hail the brilliant victory you have scored against the anti-party clique. comrade hua kuo-feng, designated as chairman by comrade mao tsetung himself, is worthy of this new heavy responsibility that he assumes. in the course of struggle, comrade hua kuo-feng has succeeded to chairman mao's fighting post and leadership. comrade hua kuo-feng has repeatedly manifested his fidelity to chairman mao, has all along defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carried out the will of chairman mao."

the message continues, "comrade hua kuo-feng led the entire central committee and the entire party to expose the scheme of the scoundrels wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. these scoundrels went against the aspirations of chairman mao, distorted his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, maintained illicit foreign relations and attempted to usurp party and state power."

the message notes, "applying chairman mao's correct instruction and revolutionary theory on continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, comrade hua kuo-feng is skilled in arousing the whole party, the whole army and the whole people to use their iron fists to smash the den of the poisonous revisionist snakes. the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has saved the communist party of china, has saved china, and also the entire international communist movement, freeing them from the harms done by revisionism."

the message concludes, "dear comrades, today your party has got rid of four pieces of political refuse and found a leader of your own, comrade hua kuo-feng, worthy successor to chairman mao's cause." "china will make daily great contributions to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and to the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations and peoples."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

takeo miki, prime minister of japan, sent a message on october 24 to premier hua kuo-feng, heartily congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

hearty congratulations on your excellency the premier's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

i wish to strive in the future, together with your excellency the premier, for the development of the good neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Japan-China Friendship Delegation of Autonomous Government Leaders from Saitama Prefecture

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the visiting japan-china friendship delegation of autonomous government leaders from saitama prefecture led by yawara hata, governor of saitama prefecture, and with takeo arai, chairman of the saitama prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) as its secretary general.

present on the occasion were china-japan friendship association president liao cheng-chih, vice-president wang yun-sheng and secretary general sun ping-hua.

Japanese Defence Attache in Peking Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Japan Self Defence Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

col.
mizuho yoshihara, defence attache of the japanese embassy in china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here today to mark the anniversary of the japan self defence forces day.

among the guests at the party were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang ti-kang, yin tso-chen, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua.

also present were military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife attended the party.

Chinese Weightlifting Team Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

a 15-member
chinese weight-lifting team led by wang hsiu-chuan left for japan by air on october 29 on a friendship match tour of that country.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Scholars' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

chang
hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with members of a scholars' delegation from japan.

they are yoshiro hoshino, masazumi harada, hokuichiro omachi and noboru urushido.

the japanese friends will leave peking shortly to visit northeastern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

president didier ratsiraka of madagascar sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 23, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people, the revolutionary vanguard, the supreme council of revolution and the government of madagascar and in my own name, i extend to your excellency my warm congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as the chairman of the communist party of china. the great fraternal chinese people have once again manifested their loyalty to the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and to you yourself in support of your taking this high office.

i am convinced that under your brilliant leadership the friendly relations that have always existed between our two peoples will continue to develop for the good of our well-being and for the success of our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. i most sincerely wish your excellency happiness, good health and success in carrying out your heavy responsibilities.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of North Kalimantan Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

comrade wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan sent a letter on october 25 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the letter reads:

we warmly congratulate comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee

of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and warmly hail the great victory won by the communist party of china in shattering the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

in recent days in the grand demonstrations held by hundreds of millions of chinese people in different parts of the country and at the solemn rally held by one million armymen and people in peking, all the participants were elated and joyful, warmly congratulating themselves on having again a reliable helmsman of their own. they indignantly denounced in one voice the towering crimes of wang-chang-chiang-yao.

we rejoice from the bottoms of our hearts because in great socialist china, the powerful revolutionary bastion of the proletariat of the world, there is a successor in whom chairman mao tsetung had boundless confidence and trust, a helmsman heartily beloved and supported by all the chinese people.

the gang of wang-chang-chiang-yao betrayed the teachings of chairman mao tsetung and practised revisionism in the guise of marxism. they did all kinds of evils, lorded it over others, and even plotted to usurp party and state power. at this critical moment, the communist party of china under the leadership of the central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has taken resolute measures to smash their plot. this is another great victory for mao tsetung thought.

revolutionary practice for a long time has repeatedly shown that it is far from easy to crush the communist party of china. the communist party of china is worthy of its reputation as a great, glorious and correct party.

we thank very much the communist party of china for her tremendous support and profound solicitude for us. we cherish boundless hope in the communist party of china.

we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, there will appear very soon in china "a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness". we are deeply convinced that in such a political situation the chinese people with still higher morale and spirits follow the basic line set forth by chairman mao tsetung, continue

to taking class struggle as the key link, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build their country into a modern socialist power; continue to adhere to proletarian internationalism, make biggest contribution to mankind and march on valiantly for the final realization of communism.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

Communist Party of Malaya Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya on october 26 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

we have learnt of the greatest happy news that comrade hua kuo-feng had been appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and that the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power had been victoriously smashed. we, on behalf of the entire membership of the malayan communist party, all commanders and fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the malayan people, extend to you and, through you, to the entire membership of the communist party of china, all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the 800 million fraternal chinese people our warmest congratulations.

with comrade hua kuo-feng, selected by the great teacher chairman mao tsetung himself as his successor, becoming the leader of the communist party of china, the chinese p.l.a. and the chinese people, the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao has thus had a reliable helmsman. this is a great happy news not only to the chinese

people but also to the revolutionary people the world over.

the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng holds aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and resolutely implements chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the recently published decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" reflect the common aspirations of the revolutionary people in our country and those in other countries of the world. we express our full support for it.

the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng has defeated the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan at a critical moment of the chinese revolution, rapidly realizing the wise decision made by chairman mao. this is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great victory for mao tsetung thought. this victory has dealt a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and will exert far-reaching influence on the chinese revolution and the world revolution. we, together with the chinese people, warmly hail this victory of great historic significance and pay lofty repects to you.

we most heartily wish the communist party and the people of china under the wise leadership of the c.p.c. central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng fresh and still more splendid victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, particularly against hegemonism practised by the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

Peking Banquet for Malaysian Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

chinese foreign trade minister li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a malaysian economic mission led by datuk musa hitam, malaysian minister of primary industries.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan and diplomatic officials of the malaysian embassy in peking were among the guests at the banquet.

present were chai shu-fan, vice-foreign trade minister, hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

speaking at the banquet, minister li chiang said: the people of china and malaysia have a friendship of long history. both china and malaysia are developing countries, belonging to the third world. further developing the economic and trade relations between our two countries is the common desire of our two sides and conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries. he expressed the belief that, with the efforts of the two sides, the trade between china and malaysia would grow on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with needs and possibilities.

in reply, minister datuk musa hitam expressed his thanks for the friendly reception the mission had been accorded since its arrival in china. he said: the aim of the mission's current visit to china is to further the friendly relations of co-operation that has been built up after the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china and the economic co-operation between the two countries. he said: our two countries have things in common in developing the national economy.

prior to the banquet, minister li chiang held talks with minister datuk musa hitam.

the visiting mission arrived in peking earlier today for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Delegation to AAA Table Tennis Tournament Returns Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

the chinese delegation to the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which was held in mexico recently, returned here by plane today.

the delegation was led by huang chung and his deputies li ho-nan and hsu sen-yuan.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission chao cheng-hung and lu chin-tung, leading members of the departments concerned lin ping, yu ping, hsu yin-sheng, chou ting-kuo, mou tso-yun, li feng-lou, chang chin-peng and fu chao-lou, as well as a number of table tennis players.

omar martines legorreta, mexican ambassador to china, also welcomed the delegation back at the airport.

upon their departure from mexico city on october 29, the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports confederation, and helios farrell, chairman of the organizing committee of the third a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament and president of the mexican table tennis association.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico, was also present on the occasion.

Chinese Scientists Leave Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 30, 1976)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of china left here by plane for home this afternoon after a 15-day friendly tour of mexico.

the delegation, led by liu hua-ching, was seen off at the airport by officials of the national council of science and technology of mexico and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

during its stay in mexico, the delegation paid visits to a number of mexican scientific organizations in the capital and the states of chapas, veracruz and baja california, including the institute of ecological research, the biotic resources research centre and the academy of scientific research of mexico.

gerardo bueno zirion, general director of the national council of science and technology of mexico, and chinese ambassador yao kuang had given separate receptions in connection with the tour of the delegation.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front and president of the people's republic of mozambique, sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on october 27, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your being appointed as chairman of the communist party of china, i wish to extend to you, on behalf of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front and the mozambican people, warmest fraternal congratulations. the communist party of china, founded, educated and tempered by chairman mao tsetung at the big school of class struggle, of the struggle against imperialism and of the difficult and complex struggle for preserving and consolidating the red colour of china, is today not only the life and hope of the chinese people, but also a bastion of world revolution. we know the heavy responsibility you assume. that is why we support you and wish you full success in your great task of consolidating and amplifying the revolutionary achievements of the chinese people and in the course of building china into a strong and advanced socialist country. at the same time, we also hope to see the continued development of the natural ties and fraternal relations between our two parties, two peoples and two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and in the common cause of strengthening the world anti-imperialist front.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Youth Football Team Concludes Visit to Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 31, 1976)

the chinese youth football team wound up its friendly visit to nepal and left here for home yesterday.

the chinese team played a friendly match with a nepalese army team in kathmandu on october 29. prime minister tulsi giri, several government ministers and some members of the royal family watched the match.

arriving here on october 19, the chinese team had friendly matches with four nepalese football teams and a visiting west berlin team. the chinese team won all five matches.

receptions in honour of the chinese team were held by the nepalese national sports council and the all nepal football association. chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih held a reception for the team on october 28.

King of Nepal Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

king birendra of nepal sent a message on october 26 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending hearty felicitations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we extend our hearty felicitations to your excellency on your election to the high office of the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we wish you all success in your new responsibilities. we are confident that the tradition of cordial friendship and understanding which characterizes the happy relations between the kingdom of nepal and the people's republic of china be further strengthened in the years to come. may the friendly chinese people continue to achieve greater progress and prosperity under your able leadership.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

r.d. muldoon, prime minister of new zealand, has sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

please accept my personal congratulations on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party. it was a great pleasure to have made your acquaintance during my visit to china earlier this year, and i hope we can find other opportunities to meet in the years ahead.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Philippine Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met here this afternoon with the philippine archaeologists and anthropologists delegation with mrs. socorro paterno as leader, and alfredo evangelista as deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

rodolfo severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were liu yang-chiao, leading member of the philosophy and social sciences department of the chinese academy of sciences, hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology, huang lo-feng, leading member of the institute of nationalities, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

mario soares, prime minister of portugal, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 27, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your nomination for the high functions as chief of the government and chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, i convey to your excellency my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness. i am sure, mr. prime minister, to find in your excellency the enlightened will to contribute for the development of the relations between our two countries and i can assure you that our portuguese constitutional government wishes to act in the same way.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

major general habyarimana juvenal, president of the rwandan republic and president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 24, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your assumption of the function of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and the highest post of your country, i have the honour to extend to your excellency in the name of the rwandan government and people rallying around the national revolutionary movement for development and in my own name our sincerest and warmest congratulations. i whould like to avail myself of this happy opportunity to express to your excellency and the friendly chinese people once again our wish for your happiness and prosperity. on this august occasion, we wish that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing so smoothly between our two countries will be further strengthened in the interest of the happiness and progress of our two peoples.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

c.a. kamara taylor, prime minister of sierra leone, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 28, extending profound felicitations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

as secretary-general of the all people's congress party, it is with the greatest delight that i send you and the heroic people of china profound felicitations from the leader and members of the party on your assumption of the distinguished office of chairman of the communist party of china. i am sure that with your elevation to the high office the already friendly ties between the peoples of the people's republic of china and sierra leone will be further strengthened. may you be endowed with wisdom and understanding to lead your people to further successes.

Sierra Leonean President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone and leader of the ruling all people's congress party, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 28, heartily congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on your assumption of the supreme office of chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, it is my pleasure to extend to you hearty congratulations on behalf of the ruling party, the all people's congress, and the entire people of the republic of sierra leone.

i am convinced that guided and inspired by the deeds of the late great proletarian revolutionary chairman mao tsetung, you will lead the great people of china to more successes. i wish you good health, wisdom and strength to carry out the attendant responsibilities of your high office. let me assure your excellency of our continued support and friendship and hope that our excellent relationship will be further enhanced.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

major general mohamed siad barre, secretary general of the somali socialist revolutionary party and president of the somali democratic republic, sent a message on october 23 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the somali socialist revolutionary party, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to your excellency our warmest congratulations on your nomination as chairman of the communist party of china. your excellency's nomination as the chairman of the chinese communist party which immediately obtained the confirmation and support of the chinese people at large is interpreted as part and parcel of the chinese people's pledge to maintain and follow the policy line set by the late chairman mao tsetung. we are highly confident that under your dynamic and wise leadership and guidance the chinese people will further attain great achievement in all fields. we would also like to express our best wishes for your excellency's personal good health and success in your new and important task and progress, prosperity and happiness for the comradely people of china.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Labor Party of Spain Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

the central committee of the labour party of spain sent a message on october 23 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee.

the message says, the labour party of spain is convinced that under the correct leadership of comrade hua kuo-feng, new and still greater successes will be scored in the socialist construction of china. the communist party of china and the chinese people will carry on and further develop their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and modern revisionism and will continue to extend internationalist support to the world proletariat and the people of all countries.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Nimeri Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 24, extending sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

i have the honour to extend to your excellency personally and in the name of the government and the people of the democratic republic of the sudan my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your new great mission succeeding the founder of new china, our great friend the late chairman mao tsetung.

i am sure, your excellency, that the exemplary cooperation and friendship happily existing between our two countries and people will continue flourishing under your excellency's wise guidance and leadership to the heroic people of china.

i wish your excellency, your colleagues and your gallant people every success and prosperity.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Delegation of Deutsche Bank A.G. Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

chiao pei-hsin, chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, met and feted a delegation of the deutsche bank a.g. led by f.h. ulrich, president of the board of directors, yesterday evening. they had a friendly conversation.

on hand was g. berendonck, minister of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in china.

the delegation of the deutsche bank a.g. arrived in peking on october 28 at the invitation of the bank of china.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Prime Minister of Western Samoa Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

tupuola efi, prime minister of western samoa, sent a message on october 25 to chairman hua kuo-feng, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the position of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

my warm congratulations on your assumption of the position of chairman of the communist party of the people's republic of china. once again i'd like to reiterate the hopes of my government and people that the relationship of our two countries could be strengthened. very best wishes. sincere regards.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1976)

k.d. kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 24 extending the most heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the party, government and the people of zambia have learnt with great satisfaction of your excellency's appointment to the highest office of chairman of the communist party of china. we are conscious of the fact that your excellency's appointment to the post of the prime minister was made by chairman mao himself. we have also followed the spontaneous and jubilant demonstrations in endorsement of your leadership by the peasants, workers and soldiers of china. we regard these demonstrations as a clear testimony of the militant and revolutionary unity of the people of china. the people of zambia therefore congratulate your excellency most heartily on your excellency's well-deserved appointment to steer the gallant masses of the people's republic of china along the triumphant and correct proletarian road of the great teacher the late chairman mao tsetung.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 12, 1976 No. 6218

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* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

Wholeheartedly Support Chairman Hua and Thoroughly Criticize the "Gang of Four"

by

The Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 1, 1976)

The whole body of revolutionary staff members and workers of our Chinese Academy of Sciences most enthusiastically celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, and most firmly support the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng which carries on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, represents the basic interests and common aspiration of the whole Party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities of the whole country and adopts bold and decisive measures to shatter in a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thus saving the revolution and the Party and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country at the crucial moment of the Chinese revolution. This is a great practice of the great theory of Chairman Mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought!

Historical experience proves that it is not easy to topple this Party of ours, and our party is worthy to be called the Party personally built, tempered and brought up by the great leader Chairman Mao, a politically mature Marxist-Leninist political party and the great, glorious and correct Party. The great victory in smashing the anti-Party "gang of four" is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance to our Party which adheres to the basic line and policies of the Party in the

historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao, to combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are guilty of most heinous crimes, have lost all popular support and are extremely isolated and feeble. They betrayed Chairman Mao's three basic principles -- "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and flaunted the banner of Marxism to practice revisionism. They formed the counter-revolutionary "gang of four," carried out sectarian activities to split the Party, wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, practiced revisionism and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They extensively embarked on conspiratory activities in a vain attempt to topple a large number of Central and local Party, government and army responsible comrades and usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They interfered with and sabotaged the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao, Confucius and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic plans. They worked in collusion with foreign countries, bartered away top secrets of the Party and the state, and went all out to practice capitulationism and national betrayal. When the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they attacked the Party even more frenziedly and hurriedly attempted in vain to usurp and seize supreme powers in the Party and state. Their numerous crimes defy description.

They are a gang of conspirators and careerists, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Their sinful purpose is to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. If their plot were fulfilled, it would bring great disasters to the Chinese people, millions of heads would roll in the sand and the laboring people would have to suffer a second time. Our struggle with them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, Marxism and revisionism.

This struggle once again shows that Chairman Mao's scientific statement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist roaad. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road is incomparably correct." The great leader Chairman Mao perceived everything and saw through them long ago. He had severely criticized and patiently educated them a number of times, but they were obstinate and refused to repent. Consequently, they came to an ignominious end.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng adopted bold and decisive measures to swiftly realize the brilliant and wise policies made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before death and eliminate a major scourge in the Party. This gives all a lift of the heart, wins popular support and greatly encourages the people. With the "four pests" removed and the malignant tumor cut away, our Party becomes even purer and

stronger. With the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the firm, correct, brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are full of boundless confidence in thoroughly wiping out the pernicious influence spread by the "gang of four" and winning greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

With the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power smashed, our Party will become more united and display greater vigor and vitality. The whole body of revolutionary staff members and workers of our academy are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and thoroughly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four." We must stir up a new high tide in the study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, go on to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, deepen the development of the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, grasp the revolution and promote production, other work and preparedness against war, do a better job in scientific research and all kinds of work, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

And the Jade-Like Firmament Was Cleared of Dust

by

the liberal arts class of the May 7 Workers' College of the People's Machine Works, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 30, 1976)

"A thunderstorm burst over the earth, so a devil rose from a heap of white bones."

The anti-Party "gang of four" guilty of towering crimes is a gang of out-and-out demons and monsters. The removal of these conspirators, careerists, swindlers who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire has long been a hope cherished by us of the working class day and night. The removal of these "four pests" that have brought havoc to the country and the people and are hated by all truly brings joy to the Party, the Army and the people. It is a great and happy event to the whole Party, the whole Army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We warmly hail from the bottom of our hearts and celebrate the great victory in smashing the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. With strong proletarian indignation, we accuse and criticize them for their counter-revolutionary criminal act in vainly attempting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

For a long time, the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan displayed the signboard of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to betray and tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They sabotaged the solidarity and unity of the Party, practiced another set of things, formed a system of their own, worked in collusion, carried out whatever they liked, lorded it over the others, and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They made use of their usurped power to extend their clutches everywhere. They established ties with all quarters, whipped up the evil wind and ignited the jack-o'-lantern. They stirred up dark clouds and ferocious waves, created counter-revolutionary public opinion on a large scale, and vainly attempted to usurp and seize supreme power in the Party and state. What is more detestable is that they were so audacious as to oppose our most esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. They really are guilty of all unpardonable offenses, and death will not expiate all their crimes.

This gang of villains left nothing nice unsaid and nothing wicked undone. They lavishly squandered the hard-earned wealth of the people, did not work after they were fed, and devoted themselves exclusively to finding fault. They had neither truth nor the masses on their side. They lost all popular support and nursed plenty of grievances. Once they are unmasked, what is left of them is but a feeble, repulsive, sinful and despicable physiognomy. They are poisonous snakes assuming the form of beautiful girls! They are the sworn enemies of us of the working class.

"But the malignant demon must wreak havoc." If the conspiracy of this gang of vermin were fulfilled, millions of heads would roll in the sand, grave disasters would be brought to our Chinese nation, and we broad masses of workers would be pushed into the abyss of suffering. Look, hadn't the "gang of four" for a time exercised bourgeois dictatorship over the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the literary and art cirlces under their control?

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolution in literature and art won one great victory after another. Emperors and princes, generals and ministers, demons and monsters were driven off the stage, and the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers started to occupy the socialist stage of literature and art. However, the anti-Party "gang of four" deliberately interfered with and sabotaged the excellent situation of the revolution in literature and art. They made use of the tool of public opinion under their control to distort facts and stand truth on its head so as to insure that those who obeyed them would prosper and those who defied them would perish. Those who went along with them were played up as "pearls, jade and agate" even though they are dregs of vinegar and rice bran. In the case of those who did not go along with them, even though they had written works which were truly in accord with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and shot progressive films which could inspire people to go forward, their works were also branded as "anti-Party poisonous weeds." Flaunting the signboard of "for the workers, peasants and soldiers," they fabricated rumors to hoodwink the masses, took credit for what was accomplished naturally, made use of all ways and means to embellish and build monuments for themselves, and brazenfacedly disguised themselves as the "solely correct representatives," "absolutely correct authorities" and "standard bearers." With a tall cap in one hand and a big stick in another, they labeled things and knocked them down with one blow. They wantonly trampled underfoot and persecuted the outstanding writers and works emerging from among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

This gang of villains formed a system of their own, and sounded another set of gongs and drums to rival the great leader Chairman Mao. They used the so-called "sole principle" which they formulated themselves to counter Chairman Mao's "six political criteria" for distinguishing flagrant flowers from poisonous weeds, and his great policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" for bringing prosperity to socialist literature and art. They "used administrative measures to impose one particular style of art or school of thought and to ban another." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") They practic[illegible] rule by the voice of one man alone in literary and art circles and enforced the fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

After the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao led us of the working class to make an onslaught toward the various spheres of the superstructure. Chairman Mao taught us that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." However, the "gang of four" always despised the army of writers and artists of our working class. Outwardly, they

also had to win over a few "worker-writers" for window-dressing, but in essence they vainly attempted to foster a few worker-aristocrats to serve as the mouthpiece and yes men to their gang and as their tools for restoring capitalism. They stealthily changed the revolutionary contents of the revolutionary works by us workers, peasants and soldiers, and polished off their militant sharp angles, thus making it impossible to detect even the simple and plain style of us workers, peasants and soldiers from our language. They wielded absolute power in the matter of literary and art review, and it was for them alone to appraise who was good and who was bad. They deliberately described as good the works which the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers considered to be bad or to have serious problems. They arbitrarily imposed "a number of charges" on the works warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They had long ago betrayed the teaching of the teacher of revolution who said: "The people have always been the arbiters of writers, 'qualified' and 'unqualified'." ("A Debate at the 6th Session of the Rhine Conference," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 90) They denounced this one today and condemned that one tomorrow. In fact, they themselves were the ignorant bullies and evil-doers in literary and art circles. They often applied some wax on the works of others, hid them in their sleeves and afterward described them as "our works." They really did not know there was such a thing as shame in the world!

We broad masses of amateur worker-writers had long ago unable to suppress our wrath toward these evil-doers. We long ago hated them bitterly. The "gang of four" have performed bad deeds of all descriptions and it is now time to settle accounts with them for their crimes in opposing the Party, the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat and in sabotaging and interfering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art!

In this great struggle bearing on whether our Party will turn revisionist and our state will change its color, we broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and artists firmly rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, firmly obey the orders of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and firmly wage struggle through to the end against the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. We must adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," take class struggle as the key link, more properly carry out all kinds of work of the Party and make a greater success of the socialist revolution in literature and art. With militant pride, we are convinced that we certainly can win thoroughgoing victory in the criticism of the anti-Party "gang of four."

"The Golden Monkey wrathfully swung his massive cudgel and the jade-like firmament was cleared of dust." Let us broad masses of workers' amateur writers and artists, together with hundreds of millions of the people throughout the country, wrathfully swing the massive cudgel of Mao Tsetung thought and actively plunge into this great struggle!

* * *

Down With the Unrepentant Capitalist-Roaders Still on the Capitalist Road

by

the Party branch of the second red company of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

With boundless excitement, we, all commanders and fighters of our company, warmly support the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and warmly hail the great victory in smashing the conspiracy of the "gang of four" anti-Party clique to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the conspiracy of Wang Hung-wen, Ch'ang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan anti-Party clique at one stroke and eliminated the "four pests" for our Party, much to the satisfaction of the people. This fully manifests that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is loyally carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, firmly implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and forms one with the whole Party, the whole Army and people of the whole country. In the past few days, our commanders and fighters of the entire company beat gongs and drums, held demonstrations in the streets and held meetings to celebrate the victory. Everybody was very happy.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles are a touchstone to discern genuine Marxism from sham Marxism and a sharp weapon for us in waging struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeosie insde the Party. They practiced revisionism, worked for disunity and intrigued and conspired. They held no truth in their hands and had no support of the masses. They lost all confidance of the people and were very isolated and very feeble. Historical experience tells us that it is not easy to crush our Party. Those who practice revisionism and disunity and engage in intrigue and conspiracy are bound to be defeated.

Our company was founded by Chairman Mao himself in Jui-chin, Kiangsi, on May 6, 1933. In the course of the world-renowned 25,000 li Long March, our company shouldered the glorious task of safeguarding Chairman Mao. On the Long March, Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the whole Army to wage a resolute struggle with Chang Kuo-tao's opportunist line. In order to realize his personal ambition to usurp leadership in the Party and the Army, Chang Kuo-tao vigorously practiced intrigues and conspiracies, built a mountain-stronghold, sowed dissension, "clubbed" and "put labels" upon the revolutionary cadres and fighters, frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's strategic decisions on the Red Army's northward march to fight the Japanese aggressors, and carried out criminal activities in splitting the Party and

the Army. With his sharp insight, Chairman Mao perceived through the criminal conspiracy of Chang Kuo-tao in good time. Our company actively responded to Chairman Mao's call and joined the comrades of the whole Party and whole Army in smashing Chang Kuo-tao's opportunist line. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, we completed the 25,000 li Long March in triumph.

At present, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan adopted extremely contemptible means of the double-dealer, tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, vigorously fabricated counter-revolutionary public opinion in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and seize political power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Representing the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng adopted bold and decisive measures against the "gang of four" in good time, smashed their conspiracy, defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, protected the solidarity and unity of the Party, rid the Party of a hidden danger and the country of pests and redressed the grievances of the people, much to the satisfaction of the people. Facts testify to the fact that our Party is a Party founded and brought up by Chairman Mao himself and a Party long steeled in the flames of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and that our Party is creditably a great, glorious and correct Party and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is the worthy successor whom Chairman Mao has personally appointed before his death. Anyone attempting to crush our Party is bound to be defeated.

We will most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen preparedness against war, go through strict training, and be at all times ready to deal head-on blows at the sabotage and subversion of class enemies at home and abroad. We will take solid actions to defend the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to defend the red regime of the proletariat.

* * *

May 7 Fighters Angrily Condemn the "Gang of Four"

by

the CCP Committee of the May 7 Cadre School
in Tungch'eng district, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

With hearts extremely stirred, we most warmly support the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, and mostly warmly hail the great victory in smashing the conspiracy of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp Party leadership and seize state power!

We, all May 7 fighters of our school, unanimously hold that: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has adopted a resolute measure to smash with a single move the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. This is absolutely necessary and is carried out in good time. It is a wise measure to safeguard the Party from turning revisionist and the country from changing its color and to enable us to forge ahead forever along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It fully reflects the common aspirations of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We resolutely support it.

Chairman Mao was our great leader and teacher. His writings and instructions are immortal documents of Marxism-Leninism and the sharpest ideological weapons for us to triumph over all class enemies at home and abroad and both inside and outside the Party. However, this brazen-faced counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique, which called themselves "pupils and comrades-in-arms" of Chairman Mao, betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, unscrupulously tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, practiced revisionism and disunity and engaged in intrigue and conspiracy. They are indeed more poisonous than a venomous snake and more ruthless than a wolf. The anti-Party "gang of four" is our deadly enemy. We must exercise dictatorship of the proletariat over them! The counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four" were organized, planned and premeditated. Their sinister aim was to frenziedly usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism, and make the people of our country go through another round of suffering. We can never tolerate this. With the utmost indignation of the proletariat, we resolutely condemn the counter-revolutionary criminal acts of the "gang of four."

The great struggle to expose and smash the anti-Party "gang of four" has given us extremely profound education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. We deeply feel that Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" is matchlessly wise and correct.

The three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao, that is, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," are the criteria with which we discern genuine Marxism from sham Marxism and distinguish the capitalist-roaders within the Party. We have also come to understand that, in perseveringly waging struggle with the bourgeoisie inside the Party, the most important thing is to assiduously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and make an effort to heighten the ability to discern genuine Marxism from sham Marxism. We, all May 7 fighters, resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and whip up a new upsurge in the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We act rapidly, making use of various methods such as mass meetings and small meetings, big-character posters and small-character posters, to angrily expose, criticize and condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four." The blazing fire of the revolutionary struggle throughout the school is burning ever more merrily.

We are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions, concentrate fire to severely criticize and expose the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, and wage resolute struggles against them through to the end. In the course of struggle, we will go further to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, vigorously support the socialist new things and run the May 7 cadre school better in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Minority People on Hainan Island Denounce
Towering Crimes of "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Haikou, Nov. 2, 1976)

the people of li and miao nationalities on hainan island, kwangtung province, have been warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and hailing the great victory in crushing the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

they said: the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao has worthy successors and the people of all nationalities have very bright prospects under the leadership of chairman hua kuo-feng.

in the past few days, cadres and masses of the hainan autonomous prefecture of li and miao nationalities have held rallies and meetings to denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power. while hailing the great victory in crushing the anti-party "gang of four", the li people of the hungchi people's commune, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, exposed and vehemently denounced the clique's crimes. in evening political schools, they assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and used the telescope and microscope of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to expose the crimes of the "gang of four" and its rapacious nature. the cadres and peasants said: the "gang of four" are "four pests". if the "four pests" had not been eliminated, our country would have had no peace and the people of all nationalities would have suffered again. it's fine that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng promptly and wisely rid the party of a hidden danger, rid the country of pests and redressed the grievances of the people. we will fight to the finish against the "four pests".

huang lao-jung, a production team leader of the chuangshih production brigade, was a slave in the old society eating wild fruit and wearing clothes made of bark. having been forced into deep mountains by a landlord, he almost starved to death. after liberation huang lao-jung became the master of his own destiny. he led the poor and lower-middle peasants of li nationality in taking the road of agricultural collectivization. they are now leading a happy life. his production team yields 7.5 tons of grain per hectare a year and has its own tractors and rice husking machines. every family has surplus grain, bank deposits and electric lights.

at a meeting to denounce the crimes of the "gang of four", huang lao-jung said indignantly: we former slaves are well aware of our bitterness in the old society and our present happiness. the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is even worse than the ex-landlords. its tentacles are more poisonous than the teeth of vipers. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we will thoroughly expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the "gang of four".

huang lan-hsiang, standing committee member of the hainan administrative area's revolutionary committee and standing committee member of the chiangchi people's commune party committee, is a young woman cadre who has come to the fore during the cultural revolution.

she said: wang, chang, chiang and yao styled themselves as "students" of chairman mao. they in effect frenziedly persecuted chairman mao and made false accusations of premier chou en-lai. they lorded it over others and placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee and launched frantic attacks on the party. these "maggots", who waved red flags against the red flag, were out-and-out unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road, wolves in sheep's clothing and poisonous snakes assuming the guise of beautiful ladies.

while celebrating the victory, the cadres and masses are resolved to obey the commands of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in all their actions, grasp revolution, promote production and deepen the learn-from-tachai movement.

they are now busy with autumn harvesting, sowing and field management to make 1976 a year of bumper harvest.

Southwest China Minority People Condemn
"Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the people of the kungshan tulung-nu autonomous county in yunnan province, southwest china, have indignantly denounced the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. they warmly hail the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

an article in the "people's daily", contributed by the party committee of this county, says: "recalling chairman mao's goodness towards the minority nationalities and the profound changes that have taken place in the border regions since liberation, we are all the more enraged by the crimes of the 'gang of four' who attempted a counter-revolutionary restoration to plunge us again into misery.

"in the old society, the people of tulung and nu nationalities lived in mountain caves and gathered wild vegetables for food. at that time, the kaolikung mountain was strewn with the bones of poor people who had died of starvation, and the water of the nu and tulung rivers mingled with their tears of bitterness."

the article goes on to say: "in the spring of 1950, the great leader chairman mao sent us the people's liberation army and the people of various nationalities were emancipated. under the radiant guidance of chairman mao's national policy, the kungshan tulung-nu autonomous county came into being in october, 1956. like a red lantern on the kaolikung mountain, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has guided us forward along the great road of socialism over the past 20 years.

"tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, over 600 outstanding activists from minority nationalities have joined the glorious communist party of china, and a mighty contingent of cadres from minority nationalities has come into being. socialist construction is developing vigorously. compared with 1952, the county's total grain output last year increased 4.5 fold and livestock 14 fold." great progress has also been made in culture, education, public health, transport and communications.

the article points out: "the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique had a sinister motive in trying to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. if their scheme had succeeded, we, the people of various nationalities, would have been plunged again

into misery. we will never allow this. we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts that the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the 'gang of four' at one blow and thus eliminated a big evil for our party, our army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. this has once again proved that our party is worthy of its reputation as a great, glorious and correct party. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its command in all our actions and fight the anti-party 'gang of four' to the finish."

CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

Shameless Slanders, Devious Design

- Criticizing the crimes of the "Regulations for Industry" in publicizing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations"* and opposing the establishment of independent local industrial systems

by

Pu Tseng-ch'un (卜曾纯)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is the continuation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and its spearhead is directed at Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line. An example may be found in the "Regulations for Industry" concocted on instructions from him, which under the pretext of "strengthening the unified planning of the state" wantonly publicizes the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and opposes Chairman Mao's instruction on establishing independent local industrial systems. At present, as we deeply yearn for Chairman Mao and turn our grief into strength, it is very necessary to use Mao Tsetung thought to thoroughly expose and criticize this crime of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's.

In as early as 1958, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The localities should endeavor to build up independent industrial systems. Where conditions permit, coordination zones, and then provinces, should establish their own relatively independent and varied industrial systems." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's was put forward on the basis of scientifically summing up the positive as well as the negative historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, and is of great significance toward guiding China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and implementing the instruction, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

Before the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to openly oppose this important instruction of Chairman Mao's. In the early 60's, he shouted himself hoarse, saying: "In the past we wanted to establish regional economic systems. As we see it now, this is too early and hasty. It is not possible for each and every area to establish its own independent economic system too early." After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he continued to oppose Chairman Mao's instruction on building up independent local industrial systems. He opposed bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local, and reimposed the

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* Meaning direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned. -- SPRCP Ed.

"dictatorship of rules and regulations." At a meeting of industrial departments, he said: "The localities should take care of three things: first, Party and political work; second, the supply of non-staple food; third, to grant some advantages by retaining some harvested crops for the locality and taking care of some local industries." This fully shows that in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mind there was fundamentally not such a thing as the establishment of independent local industrial systems. What he embellished as "taking care of" was actually an attempt to chop away independent local industrial aystems at one stroke. The "Regulations for Industry" fully reflects this reactionary thought of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It makes every effort to vilify and attack the gradual establishment of independent local industrial systems. Now, let us strip off the mask and see what kind of trash it is.

First, the "Regulations for Industry" vilifies the development of local industry as the promotion of "capitalism." It alleges that the running of local industries as independent systems means "weakening centralization and unification under the Center," "sabotaging unified planning" and promoting departmentalism and anarchism, which would "create opportunities for capitalism to run wild." This is shameless defamation! The development of local industry and the gradual establishment of independent local industrial systems could bring into full play the enthusiasm of the localities and the broad masses in building socialism--this is of extremely great significance in promoting the integration of town and country and of workers and peasants, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the "three major differences" and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, if we go on doing things according to the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" stubbornly adhere to by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his "unified plan," and simply build big, foreign and all-inclusive enterprises in the big cities, the industrial layout would become more and more irrational, the big cities would ever expand, and the vast numbers of medium-sized and small towns and villages would remain in a backward state for a long time to come. In this way, the differences between town and country and between the workers and the peasants would be ever enlarged rather than narrowed.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing vilified that consistent adherence to Chairman Mao's instruction on establishing independent local industrial systems meant promotion of "capitalism." This is a case of "a thief crying 'stop thief.'" In fact, he was the one who truly attempted to restore capitalism by reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." The so-called "dictatorship of rules and regulations" means the exercise of vertical leadership and the monopoly of economic power by a few persons of the competent authorities at the center who directly issue orders to the enterprises, thereby abolishing the centralized leadership of the Party committees at all levels. Actually, this calls for the exercise of dictatorship by the bourgeoisie inside the Party and those in power taking the capitalist road over the proletariat and the practice of so-called "high degree of centralization and unification." Where would "centralization and unification" lead to? Lenin pointed out: "At a certain stage of its development, concentration itself, as it were, leads right up to monopoly." He also said: "The rise of monopolies, as the result of the concentration of production, is a general and fundamental law of the present stage of development of

capitalism." ("Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, pp. 740 and 743) So, by reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted to make our socialist economy degenerate to become the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy.

Soviet revisionism offers a precedent. The Soviet revisionists promulgated ordinances to "extend the limits of authority of factory superintendents." Actually this means the exercise of bourgeois dictatorship over the workers by the capitalist-roaders in the enterprises. Above the enterprises and also through the two-level or three-level system of the competent authorities at the center--the Production Coalition Company, vertical leadership was exercised and "dictatorship of rules and regulations" was vigorously promoted. Obviously, Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted to follow the footsteps of the Soviet revisionists and bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism in China's industrial enterprises.

Second, the "Regulations for Industry" vilifies that the development of local industry undermines what is called "striking an overall balance" and "proportional relations," and leads to the "disintegration and disruption of the socialist economy." This is a malicious attack! As every one knows, the socialist economy of our country is a planned economy. The planned and proportional development of the national economy is the economic law of socialism. In order to speed up the pace of development of China's socialist economy, it is imperative to "harmoniously dovetail the productive forces into each other on the basis of one single vast plan" in the whole country. (Engels: "Anti-Dühring," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 335)

In old China, due to the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the distribution of productive forces in our country became extremely irrational. There were only some modern industries concentrated in the few coastal provinces, but the vast hinterland with rich resources had practically no modern industry. In the two decades and more since liberation, especially in the ten years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, great improvements have been made in the distribution of productive forces in our country, the newly started industries in the hinterland have begun to take shape, and the coastal industries have also been fully utilized and rationally developed. The situation of having to transport grain from the south to the north and coal from the north to the south in our country is beginning to change. In some places in particular, medium-sized and small industries have been developed by leaps and bounds. Local small enterprises are set up throughout the country, with gross output value making up nearly half of the country's gross industrial output value. Farm machine building plants are set up in 97 percent of the counties of the whole country. The output of the small chemical fertilizer plants is 18 times greater than that before the great cultural revolution; that of the small cement plants is four and a half times greater; and the output of pig iron by the local medium-sized and small iron and steel plants is four times greater.... All these irrefutably show that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." The development of local industry is precisely for the purpose of bringing into play the enthusiasm of all quarters,

for the planned and proportional development of the socialist economy in line with the policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." How can it be described as disrupting the socialist economy?

The facts show that it is not the socialist local industry but the capitalist-roaders within the Party pushing the revisionist line that have disrupted the socialist economy. Liu Shao-ch'i viciously attacked the socialist planned economy as "dull" and "has no flexibility and diversity," and clamored for "doing things according to capitalism." Lin Piao and company frenziedly yelled: "Why call for planning since what I say is planning." "Proportional or not proportional, fighting a battle is proportional." They vainly attempted to fundamentally abolish the socialist planned economy, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vilified the excellent situation on the economic front after the great cultural revolution and brandished the big stick of "rectification" also for the purpose of "rectifying" away the socialist economy. Teng Hsiao-p'ing wildly cried that "a bit of profit in command" didn't matter much. May we ask: If all enterprises devote great efforts to turning out products that bring in high profits, make little effort in turning out products that yield smaller profits and make no effort in producing things which are unprofitable, how can we insure the planned and proportional development of the socialist economy? Since he wanted to allow those capitalist-roaders who "are not afraid of being toppled a second time" to once again wield immeasurable power in the enterprises, to push such practices as putting profits in command, management of factories by experts, material incentives, control, check and suppression, and extending and strengthening bourgeois rights in the aspects of interrelations of people and the relations of distribution, wouldn't the entire enterprise be turned into ownership by the capitalist-roaders? Would there still be the socialist economy?

Third, the "Regulations for Industry" vilifies that the development of local industry as "not paying attention to the whole situation and not carrying out the state plan" and "blindness." This is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-attack!

Lenin pointed out: "Bring industry close to the area producing the raw material and make all possible efforts to reduce the loss of labor power in the various stages from the processing of raw material and semi-finished products to the turning out of finished products." ("Preliminary Draft of the Plan for Scientific and Technical Work," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 296) Our development of local industries according to local conditions by procuring raw materials locally will help to fully exploit the local resources, bring industry close to the areas producing the raw materials and fuel as well as the markets, thus bringing about the balanced distribution of big industries throughout the country as far as possible. This is precisely for implementing the aforesaid instruction of Lenin's for the planned and proportional development of the national economy.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing clung to the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," paid no attention to the objective and subjective conditions of the localities,

did not consult with the local authorities, vilified that "the local authorities do not know the ropes" and attacked the local authorities of "being unable to manage the big enterprises." In actual fact, he wanted to abolish the centralized leadership of the local Party committees over economic work.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is by no means "blind." His "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is aimed at turning the socialist economy based on the system of ownership by the whole people into the "private property" of "rules and regulations," and bringing about strict barriers between various trades in order to disrupt the organic links between various sectors of the national economy. It ignores the overall balance struck between various sectors of the national economy and sabotages the rational distribution of the national economy and the comprehensive utilization of resources. In short, the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" seeks to practice excessive decentralization and "many centers" toward the Center and to practice despotism and bourgeois dictatorship toward the localities and the masses.

Summing up the above, we can clearly see that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aim in casting forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," concocting the "Regulations for Industry" for reversing verdicts and practicing restoration in the realm of economy, reimposing the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," opposing the bringing into play of initiative from two sources--the central and the local, and opposing the establishment of independent local industrial systems behind the back of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee is to abolish the centralized leadership of the Party over economic work, disrupt the socialist planned economy and the socialist relations of production, establish the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in place of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the realm of economy, and turn China's socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy. With his "major policy" to barter away state sovereignty added, our socialist economy is also bound to be transformed actually into the colonial economy of imperialism or social-imperialism.

We wipe away our tears to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and vow to turn his behests into a magnificent blueprint. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, criticize the three big poisonous weeds of "On General Program," An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry," resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, knock down the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," and bring into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local. We must take class struggle as the key link, grasp the revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, push forward all kinds of socialist undertakings, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

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FOREIGN POLICY

Announcement of CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee of People's Republic of China, PRC State Council and CPC Central Committee Military Commission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

following is an announcement issued today by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china:

after the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the people of all nationalities of china and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, personages and organizations of various countries and circles have sent a large number of condolence messages, issued written or oral statements or attended mourning services to express profound condolences and sympathy on the departure of chairman mao tsetung. they include party and government leading comrades of various socialist countries, marxist-leninist parties and organizations, numerous heads of state and government as well as parliaments, government departments, local leading organs and political parties and organizations. among them are also labouring people of various countries, friendly organizations, friends from various circles, leading members of a number of international organizations, diplomatic envoys of various countries in china, foreign experts, students, trainees and other foreign friends in china, taiwan compatriots residing abroad, patriotic overseas chinese, compatriots in hongkong and macao and foreign personages of chinese origin. moreover, governments, marxist-leninist parties and organizations, progressive organizations and friendly organizations of many countries as well as labouring people and people of other strata have held solemn mourning services on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. for this, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china express their heartfelt gratitude.

it is great encouragement and actuation for the chinese people that the international proletariat and progressive mankind cherish such sincere love and esteem for chairman mao tsetung. determined to turn grief into strength and carry out chairman mao's behests, we will, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take class struggle as the key link, keep to the basic line of our party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist country independently and self-reliantly and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs personally laid down by chairman mao tsetung for us are a beacon illuminating the triumphant advance in the external affairs of our country. we will continue to implement unswervingly chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and adhere to proletarian internationalism. we will never seek hegemony or be a superpower. we will unite with all the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end, and wage a common struggle for the realization of communism and the emancipation of all mankind. we will strengthen our unity with the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and the people of the third world countries, and with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism or social-imperialism, and in so doing, form a broad united front against imperialism, particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. we will unswervingly establish or develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

november 2, 1976

MILITIA

100,000 Shanghai Militiamen Hold Grand Rally and Demonstration, Pledge to Obey Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua in All Actions, Fight Anti-Party "Gang of Four" to Finish

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 2, 1976)

one hundred thousand shanghai militiamen held a grand rally and mammoth parade yesterday to warmly celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, hail our party's great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power, and indignantly denounce the vile crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. this is a full expression of the sincere love and resolute support of the one million shanghai militiamen composed mainly of industrial workers for chairman hua kuo-feng, the wise leader and supreme commander of our party, our army and the people throughout our country, and a full demonstration of their common wishes and iron will to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and fight the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to the finish.

attending the rally were su chen-hua, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and first vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and peng chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, third secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and second vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the militiamen warmly welcomed and resolutely supported the three leading comrades who had been sent by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to preside over work in shanghai. present were also leading comrades of the units of the ground, naval and air forces of the people's liberation army stationed in shanghai.

with boundless loyalty to their wise leader and supreme commander chairman hua kuo-feng and the party central committee headed by him and with extreme proletarian hatred for the wang-chang-chiang-yao

anti-party clique, the militia fighters who wore the badge "shanghai militia" and shouldered rifles carried portraits of chairman mao and of chairman hua, and streamed into the people's square in the heart of the city, singing militant songs, beating drums and gongs, setting off firecrackers and shouting slogans. the rally was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity, militancy and victory.

the rally started amid the grand strains of "the east is red". comrade chou chun-lin, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and commander of the shanghai garrison, spoke first at the rally. he said: the great leader chairman mao himself selected comrade hua kuo-feng to succeed him. on april 30 this year, chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting "with you in charge, i'm at ease". our party has comrade hua kuo-feng as its leader whom chairman mao had immense faith in and the people throughout the country have great affection for; the great chinese people's liberation army again has its own supreme commander; and our party and state again have a reliable man at the helm. this will enable us to continue our victorious advance along the course charted by chairman mao.

comrade chou chun-lin continued: the great leader chairman mao earnestly taught us: "the imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to dealt with them seriously. not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." the practice of the chinese revolution has eloquently proved that the great leader chairman mao's series of teachings on the establishment of armed forces that combine the field army, local army and the people's militia are a precious revolutionary heirloom in our struggle to oppose aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. like the militia throughout the country, we shanghai militiamen have played a big role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintaining public security and safeguarding the interests of the people. the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique attempted to undermine the work of militia building and turn the shanghai militia into a tool for their usurpation of party and state power and restoration of capitalism. they still tried to put up a stubborn resistance and wage a last ditch struggle when at the verge of their destruction. this is but a day-dreaming. we shanghai militiamen are loyal to the party, the people and the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. the moment when the anti-party plot of the "gang of four" was exposed, the militiamen, with high indignation,

rose in rebellion against them, dealing a heavy blow at this handful of class enemies who had committed most heinous crimes.

comrade chou chun-lin declared: "the shanghai militia will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and, under the leadership of the shanghai municipal party committee, obey all orders by the party central committee, act upon its directives and resolutely carry the struggle against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique through to the end. we must immediately launch a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we must direct the spearhead of struggle at the anti-party "gang of four" and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as weapon to thoroughly expose their counter-revolutionary crimes, criticise the ultra-right nature of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminate their poisonous influence. we must heighten the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthen militia building in the course of the struggle.

then, representatives of the militia of the shanghai no. one steel plant, the liaoyuan chemical works and the tangtzutse production brigade of the yangszu commune in chuansha county and a representative of the people's militia department of nanshih district spoke. they pointed out: in the tempestuous storm of a life-and-death struggle between the two classes and at the critical historical juncture when the party was confronted with the danger of turning revisionist and the country changing its political colour, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, with the resolve and boldness of vision of a proletarian revolutionary, adopted wise and decisive measures and smashed the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, thus saving the revolution and the party, winning a decisive victory of the proletariat over the attacks of the bourgeoisie and enabling our country to avoid a big historical retrogression and the revolutionary people a catastrophe. it has won the boundless trust and deep love of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. chairman hua kuo-feng is worthy of being the successor personally selected by chairman mao, worthy of being the man at the helm who can push forward the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao and worthy of being the wise leader of the communist party of china founded by chairman mao. we militiamen in shanghai have boundless trust and esteem for chairman hua.

the representatives said, the "gang of four" betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought,

practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. they are a handful of conspirators and careerists, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. the anti-party "gang of four" carried out a series of anti-party conspiratorial activities in shanghai behind the backs of chairman mao, the party central committee and the shanghai people, and attempted to turn shanghai into their position for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. they tried hard to undermine militia building so as to turn the shanghai militia into their instrument by which to usurp party and state power. we one million shanghai militia men and women have long discerned their perverse actions and hated them in heart. the "gang of four" are the most vicious enemies of the armymen and civilians throughout the country and of us one million shanghai militia men and women and shanghai armymen and civilians as well.

under the leadership of the shanghai municipal party committee, they said, we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and obey its orders in all our actions. we pledge to carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and start a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we will continue criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and consolidate and develop the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we will follow our great leader and teacher chairman mao's teaching "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and strengthen the building of the militia, further the unity between the army and the militia, strictly observe "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and protect the interests of the people. we are determined to carry out the principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", heighten revolutionary vigilance, safeguard public security, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and be ready at all times in coordination with the people's liberation army to smash all sabotage and disturbance by the class enemies at home and abroad. we are full of confidence in our struggle to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and our great socialist motherland at the cost of our lives.

amidst warm applause and cheers, the rally passed a message of salute to chairman hua, the party central committee and the party central committee military commission.

the rally ended with the militant singing of the song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". then the 100,000 militiamen staged a mammoth demonstration heralded by hundreds of red flags followed by column after column of marchers carrying the portraits of chairman mao and chairman hua and shouldering rifles.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF "GANG OF FOUR"

Overthrow of "Gang of Four" Leads to Victory in Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

today's "people's daily" frontpages a news report under the headline "overthrow of 'gang of four' leads to victory in production", which features the rapid rises in production in the factories under the peking municipal chemical industry bureau as a result of the great revolutionary drive displayed by the workers after the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the great historic victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

the peking experimental chemical works has topped its production quotas every day since mid-october, with average daily output of synthetic ammonia plus methyl alcohol hitting an all-time high.

coke production was up 4.6 per cent in the second ten days of october over the first ten days at the peking coking plant.

the output value of the peking chemical works in the second ten days of october was 50 per cent above the first ten days or 35 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

by october 21, the peking organic chemical works had completed 91 per cent of its october quota for polyvinyl alcohol, one of its major products.

by october 24, the rate of quality product of sodium amino salicylate turned out by the peking pharmaceutical factory rose to over 95 per cent, setting the peak record.

output of calcium carbide produced by the peking no. 2 chemical works and of the 12 major categories of chemical drugs by the peking pharmaceutical industrial company hit an all-time high in october.

the bureau's plan of total output value for october has been overfulfilled.

brimming over with joy and beating drums and gongs, the workers went to send red paper posters to their party committees, reporting their record performances. the posters tells of the workers' boundless trust and esteem for chairman hua kuo-feng and their great hatred and indignation against the anti-party "gang of four".

the workers said, the "gang of four" are a bunch of blood suckers engaging in activities to wreck the country and ruin the people. they were bent on undermining the socialist cause.

workers of the coking plant said: under chairman hua kuo-feng's leadership, we are at ease. we are determined to go all out in our production and support the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng with our record performances. the workers raised the 1976 output value three times and shortened the coking time three times.

the "people's daily" carries a commentary on this news report. entitled "make up for the loss in production inflicted by the 'gang of four'", the commentary points out that the vigorous development in the chemical plants in peking reflects the excellent situation throughout china in which glad tidings have kept pouring in over the past few days as the people in their hundreds of millions took concrete actions to grasp revolution, promote production and repudiate the anti-party "gang of four".

the commentary says: the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production" personally formulated by chairman mao is the only correct principle for developing our country's socialist production at high speed. the anti-party "gang of four", however, unscrupulously distorted and opposed this principle in order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. wearing the cloak of revolutionaries and flaunting the banner of revolution, they carried out criminal activities to energetically disrupt the socialist production.

the commentary continues, now that the criminal plot of the "gang of four" has been exposed to the light of day, this bunch of blood suckers who had tried to injure the country and bring calamity to the people have now been put in the dock of history., the broad masses of people are enthusiastically grasping revolution and promoting production with great ease of mind and in high spirits. the workers of the chemical industry bureau put it well when they say: "we are determined to make up for the loss in production inflicted by the 'gang of four'." they regard their successes in revolution and production as a concrete expression of criticizing the "gang of four" and of their firm support for the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

the commentary says: party committees at all levels must be fully aware of the immense enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. they must strengthen the party leadership over economic work, grasp revolution, promote production and deepen the mass movement to learn from taching in industry and go all out to fulfill or overfulfil the state plans and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

North China County Cadres Remain Ordinary Peasants

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 2, 1976)

leading cadres in hsiyang, an advanced county in learning from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade, are more often than not to be found in the fields and on construction sites, taking part in collective productive labour like ordinary peasants.

one of the leading cadres told hsinhua: "as servants of the people, we want to avoid turning into bourgeois overlords. we want to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure that our party and country will never change its political colour."

following chairman mao's teaching "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people", the

cadres of hsiyang county have for many years tried to restrict bourgeois right and identified themselves with ordinary labourers in thinking and actions.

in the past few years the leading county cadres have done an average of more than 100 days of physical labour a year. they make a point of turning up wherever the job is hardest and most hazardous.

these cadres eat, live and work alongside the commune peasants and know very clearly their opinions and demands. the masses also know better the cadres' words and actions. this helps the cadres to remould their world outlook under the supervision of the masses.

kao hsiu-pao, who is in his fifties, is vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and responsible for leading county-wide farmland improvement. he lives on the construction site and has his meals with the builders and is at one with the masses. one day, when the river was in spate after a downpour and the unfinished dam was in danger from the flood, kao hsiu-pao was the first to jump into the icy water, followed by more than 200 cadres and builders. arm in arm, they threw up a human wall and successfully reinforced the dam.

"cadres should bear more hardships than the masses and have fewer comforts." this is the watchword of the cadres of the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county.

the leading county cadres reject special privileges. the houses they live in are no different than those of the masses. they often work at weekends. on weekdays, they work late into the night and sometimes do not go home, but sleep there on simple beds.

li hsi-shen, deputy secretary of the county party committee, often goes to the rural communes to make investigations and take part in physical labour alongside the peasants. the poor and lower-middle peasants say that though he has been a leading cadre for many years he remains one of them. he lives in the village, and his wife does collective farm work like other commune members.

the hsiyang county party committee consults with the masses on all matters that arise and listens to their opinions and criticisms. it has placed itself under the supervision of the peasants masses.

the county party committee conducts rectification movements at least twice a year, when representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at the grass-roots levels are invited to offer their opinions and criticisms. this has helped promote the revolutionization of the party committee and aided the leading cadres and the masses to maintain close ties.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Exchange of Scientific Knowledge and Technology Promoted in East China City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 1, 1976)

some 40,000 workers and technicians taking part in scientific and technological exchanges in ningpo, a medium size city on china's east coast, have in two years achieved fruitful results in over 100 topics of scientific research, carried out 1,500 major technical innovations and successfully turned out many new products. included in these achievements are new type of anti-corrosion material, solar energy refrigeration installation and new electronic equipment.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up scientific and technical activities to the workers and under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, made their participation essential. in 1973, a science and technology exchange centre with 14 specialities was set up in ningpo under the city trade union council and bureau of science and technology. now, the centre has some 800 members from 300 factories of 14 trades. 80 percent of them are experienced workers, including crack hands at technical innovation, model workers, professional researchers and cadres. they mostly get together to exchange experience in science and technology in their spare time.

members of this centre, have been diligently studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, deepening their criticism of the revisionist line and persisting in strengthening overall dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the field of science and technology. they often introduce the advanced experience of their own factories to the exchange centre and bring back the results of their research to their factories. sometimes they coordinate campaigns to solve major technical problems; sometimes they demonstrate their own operations and discuss and compare processes.

the centre also helps factories improve outdated installations and technological processes. formerly the city's galvanizing trade used an old technique which produced harmful gases during the processing. the centre dispatched a group to work with the workers there and within a very short time evolved a new non-poisonous alkali galvanizing technique.

many workers and technicians demonstrated in these activities a communist spirit of contributing their own experience and technology unreservedly. national model worker, turner chu teh-neng, not only demonstrated his skill in his home city but also led a team to 7 nearby counties to popularize a metallurgical cutting method and introduce 30 new types of cutters. he also wrote a book on "latest types of cutters", systematizing his knowledge of many years' experience.

ningpo city also organises mobile teams, photo exhibitions, lectures to pool the experience of the masses and popularize up-to-date achievements in science and technology. the centre also sponsors short-term training classes in different specialities.

the work of the centre has brought about a new upsurge of technical innovations in the industrial field in the city. many factories which started with minor improvements or with the improvement of one installation, have changed entire technological processes and built up automated production lines. within two years 30 such lines have been added to the city's total.

the scientific and technological exchanges and technical innovation activities have helped spur the development of industry in the city, whose total industrial output value in 1975 was more than double that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Medical and Health Network in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 1, 1976)

great changes to the rural health conditions in shehung county, southwest china's szechwan province have been brought about through the build up of the medical and health network covering the county, commune, production brigade and team levels. this was developed through self-reliance in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the county now has more than 8,600 professional doctors, barefoot doctors and public health workers, averaging one to every 104 residents. before the cultural revolution, it had one to every 800. the number of sickbeds has increased to some 1,300, four times that of the year before the start of the cultural revolution.

the barefoot doctors and public health personnel work as a main force in the county's medical and health network without giving up their work in farm production. they live among the commune members where they do prevention work as well as give them treatment. the medical workers in the county hospital and commune clinics deal with some difficult cases. they often go to the villages in turn to help train barefoot doctors and give treatment.

the county now has eliminated such infectious diseases as smallpox and cholera. incident of all diseases has been greatly reduced and that of measles has dropped by 95 per cent. peasants' health conditions are greatly improved.

the development of the cooperative medical system and the increase in the ranks of the barefoot doctors have helped build and improve the rural medical and health network. now the county's 630 production brigades have their cooperative medical stations with 2,000 barefoot doctors, averaging three (including one woman) for each brigade. every production team has its own health workers who also take part in farm work.

the county have tried to obtain its supply of medicinal herbs locally. some 266 hectares of land have been planted medicinal herbs, each production brigade has its own medicinal herb garden.

the county now provides over 30 per cent of their own consumption of herbal medicines. this has greatly lightened the economic burden on the collective and the commune members. the sum for cooperative medical services that the peasants and productive teams provided in 1975 was 77 per cent lower compared to that in 1971.

shehung county solved the problem of the shortage of medical workers self-reliantly. the county health departments offered short-term courses and trained a large number of barefoot doctors. they also run schools and a spare-time college for barefoot doctors to raise their political and vocational level in a planned way.

the medical establishments at various levels in the county carry on the principle of "putting prevention first". they give general check-up and treatment and provide maternity and child care. since the later part of 1973, they have given 150,000 women general check-ups and rechecks free of charge and prompt treatment to those with gynecological trouble, the cost being borne by the cooperative medical service. ninety per cent of the patients have been cured or are recuperating.

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation in Central China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 2, 1976)

hsuchang prefecture in honan province has abided by chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and achieved outstanding successes in afforestation as well as in grain production.

about 750,000,000 trees, an average of 121 per capita of the population, have been planted around villages and houses and along roads and canals. some 100,000 hectares of barren mountains are now covered with greenery. under an overall plan the prefecture has built roads and dug irrigation and drainage canals. the prefecture now has a network of forest belts taking in all types of terrain.

the development of afforestation work has produced conspicuous results in regulating the weather and in

combating and preventing natural adversities. what is more, there are the other obvious benefits of more timber, green manure, firewood and animal feed. every year, 4 million cubic metres of fermented green manure are made from leaves, contributing 10 percent of the prefecture's organic manure requirements. leaves are also useful as pig feed, and the number of pigs in the prefecture is now double that of 1965. as manure producers, pigs are a great benefit to agriculture production. since 1973, the average annual per hectare yield of grain has surpassed 3.75 tons. the total output of this summer's harvest is 1,250,000 tons, or 250,000 tons higher than last year's, with an average of 2.85 tons per hectare, or 570 kilogrammes higher than last year's. these figures are twice the 1965 output, the year before the cultural revolution. the development of forestry has made the prefecture self-sufficient in timber.

under the reactionary rule before liberation, there were very few tree belts in hsuchang prefecture, central honan province where 70 percent of the land is plain area. wind and sand storms, flood and drought used to wreak havoc there. agricultural production was poor and the people were in a wretched plight. after liberation, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, afforestation work was started. however, hampered by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the number of trees per capita in the prefecture had only reached ten by 1975.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the cadres and masses in hsuchang prefecture launched the learn-from-tachai movement under the guidance of the party. the people have not only emphasised grain production but also gone in for afforestation in a big way. in 1969 and 1970 two hundred twentynine million trees were planted in villages and along communication lines, more than triple the sum total planted in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. at the same time afforestation on large tracts of land increased 2.5 times.

in the winter of 1974, during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius another 100 million trees were planted. again in the winter of 1975, the commune members, motivated by the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right-deviationist attempt, planted another 70 million trees and afforested some 8,000 hectares of land as well.

the cadres and masses in hsuchang prefecture are striving to realize chairman mao's call to "cover the country with trees".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association led by sardar sultan mahmood ghazi, president of the association and of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority.

present was azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy here.

also present were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and wang ping-nan, president, yang chi, vice-president, and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association led by sardar sultan mahmood ghazi, president of the association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, left here today to visit kwangchow and kweilin before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy here, was present.

Afghan Head of State Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

mohammad daoud, head of state and prime minister of afghanistan, sent a message on october 29 to premier hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's assumption of the high office of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, i have the pleasure in extending on behalf of the people and government of afghanistan and myself felicitations and sincere best wishes for your excellency's wellbeing and success as well as for the greater progress and prosperity of the people of china and for the further consolidation of the friendly ties and cooperation between our two countries.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

mohamed messaoud kellou, algerian ambassador to china, gave a reception here today to mark the 22nd anniversary of the algerian revolution.

among the guests were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen mu-hua, liang chang-wu, shen kuang, chiang hui-lien, li ching-chuan, hsu yun-pei and yang chi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon and national president of the cameroon national union, sent a message on october 30 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending sincere and warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i have the honour and great pleasure to extend to you my sincere and warm congratulations. i firmly hope that thanks to our common efforts the relations of friendship and cooperation happily existing between our two countries will be further strengthened in the interest of progress of our two peoples.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the government delegation of the republic of chad led by major kamougue wadal abdelkader, member of the supreme military council and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, wound up its friendly visit in china and left peking by air this afternoon to visit the democratic people's republic of korea. chad ambassador to china adoum aganaye went with the delegation by the same plane.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua.

present at the airport were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, diplomatic officials of the chad embassy and diplomatic envoys of some african countries to china.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung -- Greatest Marxist of Our Era, Says Colombian Journal

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

"mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of our era and his thought is marxism of our times," says an editorial in the october issue of "nueva democracia", organ of the marxist-leninist league of colombia.

the editorial recalls: "in the last century, karl marx, summing up the experience of all previous revolutions, elaborated the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. marx and engels dedicated all their lives to this cause. later, lenin led the great october socialist revolution and established the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. through this practice and his intransigent fight against the revisionism of the second international, he developed the theory of marx. after lenin, the principal leader of the world proletariat who defended and carried forward the practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat and generalized its new experience was chairman mao tsetung."

referring to the question of preventing the restoration of capitalism after the proletariat seized state power, the editorial points out: "summing up the new experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat, principally those of china and the soviet union, and intransigently defending the legacy of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, mao tsetung pointed out explicitly for the first time in the history of marxism that classes and class struggle still exist after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been fundamentally completed, and that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party. he elaborated the whole theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

it adds: "a practice of this theory has been the great cultural revolution engaged in by china's millions of proletarian masses who rose to fight against the bourgeoisie and persist in an all-round dictatorship over it in all spheres until all conditions that make the existence and revival of the bourgeoisie possible are eliminated on tha earth."

it points out: "lenin said that 'forward development, i.e., towards communism, proceeds through the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cannot do otherwise, for the resistance of the capitalist

exploiters cannot be broken by anyone else or in any other way'. mao tsetung was the greatest defender of and successor to this road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nucleus of scientific socialism and the quintessence of marxism."

chairman mao tsetung was the greatest proletarian fighter against modern revisionism led by the soviet revisionist clique, the editorial notes.

CHINA AND COMOROS

President of Comoros Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

ali soilihi, president of the state of comoros, sent a message on october 31 to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

warm congratulations on your election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission. we are convinced that under your leadership the revolutionary policy of mao tsetung will win still more successes and we wish that the friendly relations with your country will be further strengthened.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cypriot President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 29, most warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the assumption by your excellency of your high duties, i express on behalf of the people of cyprus, the government and myself warmest wishes for every success in your endeavours for the welfare and happiness of the great people of china.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

mohamed anwar el-sadat, president of the arab republic of egypt, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng yesterday, extending heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

it is a pleasure for me to extend to your excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the people of the arab republic of egypt, heartfelt congratulations on your assuming the responsibility of leading the chinese communist party, wishing you ever-growing success and advancement in performing your mission and in leading the great chinese people towards realizing their vast human aspirations. in fact your wise and clear-sighted leadership together with your high gallant spirit, visional thought and deep belief in man's cause all confirms that the chinese people realize under your leadership increasing great achievements on their soil and continue their cooperation with and backing to all the peace-loving forces as well as forces of freedom until banners of just peace are stretched throughout the human society. if the chinese and egyptian civilizations had made creative human contribution in making the progress of humanity, the cooperation between our two friendly countries will bring well-being and prosperity to our peoples. besides, it will reinforce the principle of international understanding and collaboration.

in recalling with appreciation and gratitude the positive stand of the great chinese people beside us in our struggle against zionist racism, we are confident that this support will continue to strengthen our people's capabilities in order to eradicate the traces of the israeli aggression against the arab lands. because israel's defiance not only is to us and our arab nation but also is to the whole international community as well as to all the human values.

please, mr. chairman, accept my most sincere greetings. wishing you the best of health and happiness and the friendly chinese people continued progress and advancement under your wise leadership.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Deputy Head of International Liaison Department of CPC Central Committee Meets Finnish Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of the marxist-leninist groups of finland led by kalevi makela. they had a cordial and friendly talk during the banquet.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 15. while in china, it visited peking, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, harbin and taching. it will soon leave peking for home.

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message on october 29 to comrade hua kuo-feng, extending heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

glad to learn of your election by the central committee of the communist party of china as its chairman, we extend heartfelt congratulations to you, comrade hua kuo-feng, to the communist party of china and to the chinese people.

the communist party of china is a great, glorious and correct party, a genuine marxist-leninist party. under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era, the communist party of china was tempered and grew in strength in stormy revolutionary struggles in half a century and more. after winning enormous victories in the liberation struggle, the chinese people have, again under the leadership of the communist party of china, persisted in class struggle under socialism, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and swiftly built a prosperous and daily developing socialist new china, which has become a strong bastion against imperialism and

social-imperialism and a reliable base for world revolution. the contributions made by the communist party of china in the struggle against modern revisionism and social-imperialism are of major world -- historic significance.

no external enemy whatever can shake the communist party of china, nor can any internal enemy do harm to it. in the fierce struggles between the two lines, two classes and two roads, the communist party of china has smashed all revisionist cliques attempting to split the party. at present, through their jubilant demonstrations characterized by unity, the chinese people have firmly denounced the factional activities of the "gang of four" and rendered resolute support to your election as leader of the party's central committee. the communist party of china has a splendid future. so do the people of the world who are marching forward in stormy struggles.

we wish you greatest possible success in your great work. we are convinced that the chinese people will for ever implement thoroughly mao tsetung's revolutionary line in the home and foreign policies excl.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Group of French Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a group of french journalists led by editor of "le figaro" jacques jacquet-francillon.

claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

on hand were an kang, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, mao teh-hou, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message yesterday to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, i have the honour to extend to you in the name of our people and the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau and in my own name our warmest congratulations. at this happy moment, we wish you good health and a long life in serving the great and friendly chinese people, and reaffirm our desire to see the ties of friendship and cooperation developed between our two peoples during the difficult years of our liberation struggle be further developed in the service of liberation, peace and progress in the world.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Delegation to Sino-Italian Amalgamated Committee Session Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

an italian delegation led by mondello, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry, arrived here yesterday to attend the session of the sino-italian amalgamated committee.

meeting the delegation at the airport were peng chin-po, head of the chinese delegation and deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and marco francisci di baschi, italian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Premier Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 2, 1976)

pak sung chul, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, this afternoon received lu chih-hsien, newly-appointed chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k., and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

korean vice-minister of foreign affairs yang mun so was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Amity Association Gives Reception for Lao Central Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening for the lao central art troupe led by paseut sisanonh, director of the art department of the ministry of propaganda, information, culture and tourism.

present were wang ping-nan, president, and lin lin, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and shen ping, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

lao ambassador to china thavone sichaleune and diplomatic officials of the lao embassy in peking were also present.

the lao central art troupe arrived in peking on october 30.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua
Meets New Mauritanian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with bakar ould sidi haiba, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him the matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

the new ambassador arrived in peking on october 28.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese President Greets Chairman
Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

antonio ramalho eanes, president of the republic of portugal, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 29, extending warmest compliments on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion you were installed to fulfil the highest functions in your country, i have much pleasure to send you my warmest compliments and to express my sincère wishes for a great success in the discharge of your new responsibilities. you have assumed your duties at a most significant moment in the history of your country, constituting a guarantee to a most successful accomplishment of the important task that lies ahead. may i express in this opportunity my very best wishes for the happiness and welfare of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Peking Film Cocktail Party Marks Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-soviet union friendship association gave a film cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the 59th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the china-soviet union friendship association; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chao feng, hsu hsiao-ping, yu hung-liang, fu shun-ho, li shu-chien and chang chang.

soviet ambassador to china v. s. tolstikov and diplomatic officials of the soviet embassy here were among the guests at the film cocktail party.

the cocktail party was rounded off with chinese feature film "haihsia".

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1976)

a swedish exhibition on furniture and lighting facilities and interior decorations opened at the peking exhibition centre here this morning.

present at the opening ceremony were peng min, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and tai nien-tzu, leading member of a department concerned, as well as more than 300 people from the chinese capital.

also present were kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china; hildeman, president of the swedish association of cultural relations with foreign countries; and other swedish friends.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to china were among the guests at the opening ceremony.

speaking at the opening ceremony, lin lin and hildeman expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and sweden and the cultural exchange between the two countries would grow day by day.

at the end of the opening ceremony, the chinese present and the swedish friends visited the exhibition.

arriving in peking yesterday morning, hildeman and his party were guests at a reception given yesterday evening by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the architectural society of china, which jointly arranged the two-week long exhibition.

Leader and Deputy Leader of Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition Group Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

erik sten arvid zachrisson, leader, and kurt antonio stromfeldt, deputy leader, of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition group, left peking for home by air yesterday and today, respectively.

Swedish Communist Party Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

roland pettersson, chairman of the executive committee of the communist party of sweden, sent a message to the communist party of china on october 29, warmly congratulating comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

it is with great pleasure that we greet the new victories in the class struggle, which have been won by the communist party of china.

we warmly congratulate comrade hua kuo-feng, who has been appointed chairman of the central committee and the military commission of the communist party of china.

your party, vigilant towards the manoeuvres of the bourgeoisie inside the party, has defeated the attempt of "the gang of four" to seize power in the party and the state by manipulating the directives of chairman mao and other conspiratorial methods.

our party greets with special enthusiasm the decision to publish volume 5 of the selected works of chairman mao tsetung and prepare the publication of his collected works, we also greet the decision to build a memorial mausoleum to his memory.

the communist party of sweden is closely following the developments in china. we have total confidence in the great experience, high consciousness and revolutionary vigilance of the chinese proletariat and its party, as well as the ability of the labouring masses to successfully protect and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolutionary political line of chairman mao. any attempt from the bourgeoisie inside or outside the party to seize power and put china back on the capitalist road is bound to fail.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

hafez assad, general secretary of the arab baath socialist party and president of the syrian arab republic, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 28, extending most sincere congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your accession to the chairmanship of the central committee of the communist party of china, it gives me pleasure to express to you, in the name of the leadership of the arab baath socialist party and in my own name, most sincere congratulations along with best wishes for success in your high responsibilities. i also express fervent wishes for the happiness and good health of your excellency while wishing the friendly chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china continuous success.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets Tunisian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, met the tunisian journalists' delegation led by mohamed fourati, director of the office of the ministry of information, here this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

tunisian ambassador to china mohamed el memmi was present.

also present were leading members of the "people's daily", the hsinhua news agency, the central broadcasting administration and the information department of the foreign ministry including sun yi-ching, an kang, shih shao-hua, li che-fu and yen hung-liang.

CHINA AND UN

UNDP and WMO Study Group Leaves Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

the study tour of meteorological service to agriculture sponsored in china by the united nations development programme and the world meteorological organization began in peking from october 29.

the eleven members of the study group are ho tong yuen, director-general of the malaysian meteorological service, k. d. n. de silva, director of the department of meteorology of sri lanka, u thu ta, deputy director of the department of meteorology and hydrology of burma, meteorologists from burma, malaysia, nepal, pakistan and sri lanka, and r.h. foote, director of the technical cooperation department of the secretariat of the world meteorological organization. they arrived in peking in groups on october 25 and 28.

on october 29, wu hsueh-yi, leading member of the central meteorological bureau of china, met with all members of the study group and gave a banquet in their honour.

while the study group was in peking, the chinese central meteorological bureau told the guests about china's meteorological service to agriculture, meteorological problems in china's agricultural production and artificial anti-hailstorm experiments. the guests visited the meteorological observatory and the research institute of the central meteorological bureau and the institute of atmospheric physics under the chinese academy of sciences, watched the launching of home-made anti-hailstorm rockets, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

the study group left peking today for a study tour of shanghai, soochow, wuhsi, the chiliying commune of hsinhsiang county in honan province, kwangchow and kueiping in kwangsi.

Debate on Environment Program at UN 2nd Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 1, 1976)

a debate on the item of the united nations environment programme was held from october 22 to november 1 at the second committee of the current u.n. general assembly. many representatives of the third world countries emphasized during the debate that the environment question is closely interrelated with the international political and economic situation and it constitutes a component part of the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order.

martin rakotonaivo, representative of madagascar, pointed out in his statement that there could be no solution to environment problems except within the framework of a new international economic order and of the u.n. charter of economic rights and duties of states.

mohan lohani, representative of nepal, stated, "when our attention is drawn to the problems of environmental pollution, we can not but notice the formidable gap that exists between the developed and developing countries."

abdul-aziz ahmed ba-issa, representative of democratic yemen, stressed, "pollution must not be exported to the developing countries."

jackson makweta, representative of tanzania, said that environment problems "are not isolated

from the social and economic conditions of countries" and "they can not be set apart from international economic relations". "two-thirds of the world population do not get enough to eat every day. the environment, be it natural or man-made, is hostile to them." therefore, the importance of a new international economic order should be emphasized, he added.

bangladesh representative kaiser rashid stressed that "bangladesh is particularly interested in the development of adequate international standards with regard to the use of international rivers and common forests transcending national borders." he expressed his opposition to the unilateral alteration or diversion of waters by one riparian state without the consent of another riparian state which is likely to be seriously affected by such alteration or diversion.

pakistan representative salik nazir ahmed stated that the environmental problem "is inextricably linked to the search for a new world economic order." he said that "international rivers should be equitably shared and no country should reduce the flow of a shared river to another."

many representatives emphasized during the debate the protection of the mediterranean, the indian ocean and other waters.

chinese representative an chih-yuan said in his speech, "the increasingly serious pollution of the human environment has its deep historical and social root-cause. to seek high profits, the monopoly capitalist groups have for long unscrupulously damaged natural resources and polluted and contaminated the environment in utter disregard of life or death of the people. the superpowers have pursued a militaristic policy of aggression and expansion. they control the economic life-line of various countries and hamper the development of their national economies, inflicting untold damage on many countries, particularly the numerous third world countries."

an chih-yuan said: "for the numerous developing countries, their primary task at present is to get rid of the control, oppression and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism so as to create necessary conditions for the independent and self-reliant development of their national economies. only under such condition, will we be able to adopt active and proper measures for the solution of the environmental problems arisen in the development process. this is the reliable and effective way. otherwise, we would just be 'grasping shadow instead of the essence' as a saying goes, and would eventually fail to solve the problems."

an chih-yuan said: "mention should be made of a superpower which styles itself as 'socialist' while it carries out arms expansion and war preparations every day and damages human environment in all possible places. it shamelessly keeps chanting a prayer for peace. at various meetings on environment question, it prates about trash such as: 'disarmament' and 'detente' being the 'necessary conditions for the conservation of the environment' and 'using the money saved from disarmament' for the 'improvement of the environment'. obviously, it has no intention at all to solve the environmental problems but to capitalise on the people's concern over environment question and carry out deceptive propaganda in order to serve the needs of its contention for hegemony with the other superpower."

an chih-yuan said that while urgently wishing to develop their national economies, the numerous developing countries also need to properly solve the problems of environment protection and improvement. "we are convinced that so long as they pay attention to over-all planning, practise multiple ultilization and absorb other countries' experience of successes as well as failures and take proper measures, the numerous developing countries will certainly be able to handle and solve the problem of environmental protection satisfactorily in the process of economic development," he said.

"in tackling environmental work," an chih-yuan said, "the developing countries should also rely mainly on the strength and wisdom of their own peoples. we favour international exchange of experience. mutual cooperation among the third world countries is even more important. with regard to the necessary external assistance, we maintain that it should be carried out according to the principle of respect for state sovereignty and of mutual benefit. one must be on guard against control and monopoly by few big countries. only in this way will external assistance be truly conducive to the safeguard of national independence of various countries as well as to the protection and improvement of human environment." "in our opinion, the formulation of plans of action in the field of environmental protection and improvement should be gradually carried out through consultation on an equal footing, bearing in mind the needs and feasibilities and the order of urgency. in doing so full consideration should be given to the opinion and requirements of the developing countries so that the u.n.e.p. will truly help to promote the development of national economies of the developing countries, the protection of resources and the improvement of environment, thus making necessary contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order," an chih-yuan said in conclusion.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Nanking Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Premiere in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Oct. 31, 1976)

the nanking acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of the venezuelan spectators.

among the 5,000 spectators were president of the national council of culture luis garcia morales and vice-president of the national bank of venezuela luis pastori. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were present.

attending the performance also were wu te-chi, president of the overseas chinese association and representatives of chinese residents here. chinese ambassador to venezuela ling ching and other officials of the chinese embassy here also watched the performance.

the 14 items presented by the acrobatic troupe were warmly applauded by the spectators. at the end of the performance, many venezuelan spectators congratulated their chinese friends on the success of the premiere.

the nanking acrobatic troupe of china arrived here on october 29 after its performance tour of surinam and panama. the national council of culture of venezuela gave a reception yesterday in honour of the acrobatic troupe.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Wushu Delegation Leaves for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

a chinese wushu delegation led by chang shan, with chia cheng-jang as deputy leader, left here today for a friendly visit to the socialist republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Communist League of West Germany Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

hans gerhart schmierer, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of west germany, has sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist league of west germany extends revolutionary congratulations to you, comrade hua kuo-feng, on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the glorious communist party of china.

the communist party of china founded by comrade mao tsetung is a party tempered, under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, in the class struggles and the struggles between the two lines during the past decades, a party guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the communist party of china led the chinese people in defeating imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism in the new-democratic revolution. it led the chinese working class and the chinese people in winning the victory of the proletarian revolution. under its leadership, the chinese working class established the dictatorship of the proletariat and persists in class struggle. to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build communism step by step, the chinese working class under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, has combatted modern revisionism, defended marxism, carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution and averted capitalist restoration. to continue the forward march on the road to communism, the working class under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, waged the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, thereby beating back once again various attempts to restore capitalism.

all the victories won by the chinese working class and the chinese people are a huge inspiration for the international proletariat and the people of the world in their struggle against the exploiters and oppressors.

the passing of comrade mao tsetung has filled the international working class and the people of the world with deep sorrow. after the passing of comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the chinese people have turned

grief into strength and won further victories in class struggle. comrade mao tsetung said: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." the communist party of china, under the leadership of the central committee headed by you, comrade hua kuo-feng, will be loyal to this instruction of chairman mao tsetung and lead the chinese working class and the chinese people in winning further victories. the communist party of china will, as always, be a great example to the marxist-leninists.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Tito Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1976)

yugoslav president josip broz tito has sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng, extending heartfelt congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, i extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for your success in discharging these important duties in the interests of the constant development of the friendly people's republic of china.

i would like to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries will further develop in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and the strengthening of international cooperation.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

EEC Foreign Ministers Conclude Accord on Establishing 200-Mile Fishing Zones

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 31, 1976)

the foreign ministers of the nine e.e.c. countries concluded an accord yesterday in the hague on the common fishing policy.

the accord provides that the nine countries will extend their respective fishing zone to 200 nautical miles from january 1, 1977. the accord says that these countries entrust the e.e.c. commission to negotiate in their name with other countries on fishing issues and agree to take a common position at future meetings on regional fishing conventions.

in late july, this year, in view of the wanton soviet plunders of the fishing resources of the e.e.c. states, the ministerial council of the e.e.c. foreign ministers adopted here a declaration proclaiming the intention of establishing 200-mile fishing zones off the coasts of the nine. the declaration says, "fishing within these limits will be regulated by the dispositions of the common fishing policy of the community".

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